THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

REBEL INVASION.

GENERAL HUNTER RAPIDLY MOVING.

REBELS HOLD HARPER'S FERRY.

SIGEL HOLDS MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

BALTIMORE, July 6, 12·20 P. M.—The mail train for Sandy Hook, below Harper's Ferry, left this morning, as usual. General Hunter's forces are rapidly arriving from the West, and will, no doubt, soon confront the Rebels.

The enemy still retain possession of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry. General Sigel with his forces holds Maryland Heights.

All indications thus far strengthen the belief that the forces of the enemy do not exceed 6000 to 8000 men, and that it is simply a plundering expedition.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, July 6, 12·15 P. M.—No particular movements have been made in this immediate direction. All is quiet at Hagerstown, which our forces hold. General Hunter's ammunition train has reached him, it having passed Martinsburg safely.

Horse and cattle thieving between Williamsport and Sharpsburg is carried on extensively by the rebels.

We are still taking prisoners, cavalrymen, chiefly, representing themselves as belonging to Imboden, indicating that there are more generals in the invading force than was at first supposed.

The exact number of the enemy is not known; their whole purpose is involved in uncertainty. Their force, however, appears to be great, and moving eastward towards Maryland. The Reserve officers will be authorized by the Governor to raise troops for State defense alone.

Artillery firing has been heard this morning by our forces below Hagerstown, in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Rebels Trying to Cut General Steele's Communications.

MARMADUKE NEAR NAPOLEON.

Three Hundred Rebel Prisoners at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Upwards of 300 Rebel prisoners arrived yesterday on the steamer *Gladiator*, from Little Rock, in charge of a battalion of Merritt's Horse Veterans, on furlough. They left for Rock Island last night.

Officers from Duval's Bluff, Ark., on the 30th of June, say that Shelby had not returned to Clarendon, but it was thought he would do so.

General Carr reached Duval's Bluff on the 30th ultimo.

Marmaduke is still south of the Arkansas river, ten miles below Napoleon. His force consists of his own men and those of Bridge, Dockery, and Cabell, with six or eight pieces of artillery.

There is no Rebel artillery force between the Arkansas and White rivers, and only three companies of guerillas.

Apprehensions of a siege of Little Rock are much diminished, and there is but one brigade of Rebels on Saline river.

The Rebel design is evidently to cut Steele's White river communications, which however will be very difficult, but if it should be done there are three months' provisions in Little Rock and at Duval's Bluff.

The White river is patrolled by tin-clads, supported by a land force.

The saw mill at Marshall was burned last night. Loss $10,000.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE STEAMSHIP "ASIA" AT HALIFAX.

THE "DEERHOUND" A CONSORT OF PIRATE "ALABAMA."

Semmes to Have Another Steamer in August.

DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

WARLIKE TONE OF BRITISH JOURNALS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX, July 6.—The royal mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 25th, via Queenstown on the 26th ult., arrived at this port this morning. The steamer *Teutonia* arrived out on the 23d, the *Australasian* on the 25th, and the *Kangaroo* on the 26th.

Great anxiety was manifested for the ministerial announcement of the result of the Conference, and the policy of England on the Dano-German question.

There is a very unsettled feeling, and many journals continue to hold a decidedly warlike tone.

The yacht *Deerhound* is charged with being a mere tender or consort of the pirate *Alabama*.

It was rumored that Semmes is to have another pirate steamer in August.

The Latest.

LONDON, June 26.—The Conference met on Saturday, and formally adjourned at 4½ o'clock.

A Cabinet Council was held immediately after, but nothing transpired as to the policy agreed upon.

It is stated that orders have been issued by the English Government to have ready all the equipment necessary for thirty thousand troops.

The King of Wurtemburg is dead.

LONDON, June 26.—The favorable peace rumors yesterday caused a general improvement in the stock market, and Consols closed at an advance of ¼ per cent.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—The steamer *Peruvian*, from Londonderry for Quebec, has returned today with her screw broken.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.—Cotton—The sales of the week amount to 45,000 bales, including 14,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, but unchanged, at 29¼d. for Middling Orleans.

Breadstuffs are firm, with an advancing tendency.

Provisions are firm, with an advancing tendency.

LONDON, June 25—P. M.—Consols closed today at 90@91¼ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £15,000 during the week.

Marine Intelligence.

Arrived from New York, 24th, steamer *London*, at London.

From Philadelphia, 25th, *Tuscarora* at Liverpool.

Call for Troops to Garrison Washington.

BOSTON, July 6.—A call has been published for five thousand Massachusetts volunteers for garrison duty near Washington; non-commissioned officers and privates to receive $20 per month from the State Treasury, while in the service.

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DETAILS.

GRAPHIC SKETCH OF THE FIGHT.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

IMPERIAL OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS

AMERICAN SEMI-OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Highly Interesting Details of the Battle from Minister Dayton's Son—The "Alabama" Fairly Whipped—A Clear Case of Intervention—The Surrender of the Prisoners Picked Up by the English Yacht to be Demanded.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 21, 1864.—This time we have a bit of exciting war news to send you from this side of the water. The sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge*, off the port of Cherbourg, occupies, for the moment, the thoughts and the conversation of everybody, for it is rare that so many circumstances combine to give interest to any one event.

The joy of our loyal people here is, as might be expected, something beyond description; I need hardly tell you that for the secessionists and their European sympathizers, the blow was terrible, and provoked louder and more prolonged swearing probably than any event of this eventful war. I shall attempt to give you all the most important details relating to this exciting drama.

In one of the many conversations the American Minister has been obliged to hold with the French Government on the subject of the asylum which is furnished to the Rebels in the French naval ports, Mr. Dayton, I am told, said to the Foreign Minister that all that was wanting to complete the hospitality of France towards the Rebels was to give refuge to the *Alabama*; that then they would have given aid and protection to the whole Confederate navy, and he terminated by saying that this vessel, knowing how its mates had been received in France, would no doubt soon enter a French port to demand the hospitality which had been accorded the others. To this the Foreign Minister is said to have replied with great energy that it would not be permitted, that he would not allow the *Alabama* to come in, and that their ports should not be made a place of common resort for these vessels.

This was three months ago. At that time, although watching with interest the course of the *Alabama*, we did not anticipate so early a visit from her. Only a fortnight ago Mr. Forbes, of New York, arrived from Shanghai, and gratified us all by assuring us that we would never see the *Alabama* again in European waters, for that she was badly used up by her long and active service, and from this fact and the fact that the maritime interdictions against her in the East had been made very severe, she would probably be sold there.

We were therefore not a little astonished to find that the *Alabama* was in the port of Cherbourg, and that she had made the run from the East in the remarkably short time, for a vessel in her condition, of a hundred days. So impossible did it seem, that when she entered the port of Cherbourg last Friday week, both the American Vice-Consul at that place and the Maritime Prefect telegraphed to Paris that it was the *Florida*.

Immediately the American Minister at Paris telegraphed to Captain Winslow of the *Kearsarge*, then lying in one of the ports of Holland, and to the old sailing frigate *St. Louis*, supposed to be at Cadiz, to repair immediately to Cherbourg to catch the pirate if possible. The *Kearsarge* arrived at once, but the *St. Louis* had not yet had time to arrive at the moment of the fight.

The American Minister also protested at once to the French Government against the admission of the *Alabama*, and reminded the Foreign Secretary of his previous promise in regard to this vessel.

The American Minister could with more justice protest energetically in view of the fact that the *Alabama* did not come into a French port under stress of weather; she seemed to have struck a straight line from the Cape to Cherbourg; she did not turn either to the right or to the left; she did not attempt to go into either the ports of England, or of Holland, or of Belgium, or of Spain, or of Portugal, as she might have done with the same facility.

Mr. Dayton therefore made a most apt and most forcible point in declaring to the Foreign Minister that, by his indulgence, the Rebels were using French ports exactly as if they were their own; that they paid no regard to the stress of weather clause; and that such had been the hospitality shown them in France that they were fast learning to make it their only rendezvous.

The result of this protest was that Semmes, after the thing had gone through the "circumlocution office," received a notice from the Maritime Prefect to leave as soon as he had provisioned and coaled, and not to wait for repairs, as he had expected to do. As soon as this order was sent to Semmes, Mr. Dayton sent his son, Mr. William Dayton, Jr., with instructions to Captain Winslow to make preparations for a fight, for that Semmes had been ordered out and would be obliged to go.

Captain Semmes, finding that he had no alternative, determined to put the best face on the matter, and to make as much capital for himself as possible. He therefore wrote a letter to the Maritime Prefect, requesting him to inform Captain Winslow that he considered the latter's conduct in pretending to lie off and blockade him in a neutral port as an insult (!), and that he intended to come out and drive him off. Winslow replied, "Let him come out and try it."

Both parties made their preparations accordingly. Semmes, whose business it was to run and not to fight, was so badgered and worried by the taunts of our side, by the pats on the back of his friends and sympathizers, and by the restrictions of the French authorities, that a less brave man than he would have been driven by desperation to fight; and Captain Winslow, who properly estimated all these circumstances, felt perfectly sure that Semmes was going to fight.

Semmes left all his valuables in the hands of the Brazilian consular agent on shore, and after inviting his friends to come out and see the fight, went to sea.

You will see so many accounts of the fight, that I need not dwell at length on that part of the affair. Mr. William Dayton, Jr., and Antoine, the well-known messenger of the American legation, however, saw the fight.

They were on board the *Kearsarge* before and after the action, and their account differs from most of those published, and very much from the one-sided accounts of the *Moniteur* and the other Secession prints, to whom the affair has been a very bitter pill. According to Mr. Dayton, Jr.'s account, the action lasted about an hour and a half.

The *Kearsarge*, although hit in several places, received no vital shot. The *Kearsarge* had but three men touched, and these not mortally. It is not true that at any part of the fight the *Alabama* had the advantage; the manœuvring and firing of the *Kearsarge* were both superior to those of the *Alabama*.

There is no evidence that Captain Semmes tried to board the *Kearsarge*, as the secession prints say. Toward the end of the fight Captain Winslow succeeded in planting a shot in the machinery of the *Alabama*, which disabled her; he then had things all his own way, and, running close to her, he poured into her a destructive converging broadside, which tore through a whole section of the *Alabama's* side at the water-line, and let the water through in cascades.

Both ships then stopped firing, and the *Alabama*, without striking her flag, started toward Cherbourg, but Captain Winslow, hoisting his flag of victory, started to head her off. He saw, however, that the *Alabama* was filling, and at once lowered two boats to go to her aid, and, in effect, the vessel sank before she had proceeded a dozen lengths towards the harbor.

The *Kearsarge's* boats picked up sixty-eight persons, of whom fourteen were wounded, and of whom three died. The others were picked up by the English yacht, Captain Lancaster, and landed at Southampton. The *Kearsarge* steamed at once into the port of Cherbourg with her prisoners.

And now, here arises two important questions. One relates to the prisoners brought into Cherbourg, and the other to those carried into Southampton. The prisoners brought into Cherbourg, many of whom are Frenchmen, demanded to be paroled, and Captain Winslow, who was crowded for room, also desired to know of the American Minister if he could not parole them.

Mr. Dayton telegraphed to his son and to Captain Winslow that the prisoner could not be paroled, and that they must be held till the *St. Louis* arrived, and then conveyed to the United States.

In regard to Captain Semmes and the other prisoners carried into Southampton, Captain Winslow claims them as his prisoners, and Mr. Dayton has advised Mr. Adams to demand their rendition. Captain Winslow had ample time and means to pick up all the officers and men of the *Alabama*, but the boats of the English yacht ran in and actually stole them away, as if acting upon a prearranged plan, thus constituting a clear case of intervention.

Captain Semmes and party did not, therefore, escape. They were stolen away by a party who was indirectly interfering in the fight. There was no wish on the part of Captain Winslow to see Captain Semmes drowned. On the contrary, he would have soon taken up Semmes' boat load himself.

Here let me place a reflection. Is it not strange that at her birth and her death, and all through the course of her short existence, whenever the *Alabama* needed help there was always an Englishman there to render it? She was constructed by Englishmen in an English port; she was taken to sea, armed, equipped, and started on her career of pillage and devastation by Englishmen; she was fed, barbored, petted, and protected in English ports; and finally, when she arrives at the last tragic scene in her destructive existence, there steps in an Englishman to steal away her captain and officers!

The *Moniteur* and other Secession sheets say that the contest was an unequal one, and this in the face of the boast of Laird and other bombastic English shipbuilders, that the *Alabama* could either whip or outrun the *Kearsarge*, and that Captain Semmes demanded nothing better than a trial of the qualities of the two boats.

The facts are, that the *Kearsarge* could both outrun and whip her. An officer of the *Kearsarge* said here the other day, that if they could get sight of the *Alabama* in the morning, no matter at what distance, he was sure that they could catch her and sink her before night.

Both are wooden vessels, the *Alabama* being of 1000 tons, and the *Kearsarge* 1030. Both carried about the same number of guns, but the one carried Yankee guns and the other English, and this gave the *Kearsarge* a great advantage. A man who will trust himself to English guns at this advanced age ought to have his ship sunk.

The *Kearsarge* carried a complement of 180 men, and the *Alabama* 150. The difference was not great as regards number, for ships of that size can be just as well handled in an open sea fight with 150 as with 180 men. But the *Kearsarge* had a great advantage in the kind of men. She had Yankee sailors and some of the old gunners of the United States Navy—the first sailors and the first gunners in the world.

The officers of the *Alabama*, I am told, are all superior men in their profession, but their crew volunteered for privateering purposes, and were probably not the kind of men to fight such a foe as they found in the *Kearsarge*. For it is not the most adventurous or the most blustering man who makes the best fight in a case of life or death.

Dr. Galt, of Norfolk, Va., the surgeon of the *Alabama*, and a gentleman who seems to have been much beloved and respected by all on board the vessel, was drowned. So at least it is reported.

The *Yeddo*, new Confederate ship at Bordeaux, was yesterday preparing to sail to-day. The owners say she is sold to a neutral party, and the Government appears to confide in the statement. We will soon see.

It is to be hoped that our Government will hurry over here some additional men-of-war. They would be very useful in various ways.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Sight from the "Deerhound."

ON THE DECK OF THE "DEERHOUND," COWES, June 19.—It is seldom that an American abroad has the opportunity of sending home such glorious news as it is now my fortune to narrate.

The *Alabama*, otherwise known as the "290," has at last met the fate she so richly deserved, and at the hands of a United States gunboat, which Captain Semmes, of his own choice, had challenged to mortal combat.

Last week the *Alabama* arrived at Cherbourg for the purpose of repairing, preparatory to another cruise of destruction; but owing to the absence of the Emperor, who was at Fontainebleau, there was some delay in procuring the necessary permission.

In the meantime Captain Winslow, of the U. S. sloop *Kearsarge*, received information of the *Alabama's* arrival, and immediately left the vicinity of Dover to watch, and, if possible, to capture the pirate.

On Saturday Captain Semmes went on shore, where he had an interview with a gentleman connected with the firm of Saunders & Otley, and with whom he left his journals and other documents connected with the *Alabama*, saying that "He would not have that damned Yankee flaunting his flag before him, but would go out and fight him." This, of course, caused considerable talk as well as excitement at Cherbourg, some believing that Semmes would keep his word, and others not. The English steam yacht *Deerhound*, owned by Mr. Lancaster, was at Cherbourg, having on board Mr. Lancaster, his wife, and family, who determined to witness the engagement.

On Sunday morning, the 19th of June, the weather being clear, with light winds, the *Alabama* was observed to be preparing to cast loose from the dock, evidently for the purpose of going to sea. This immediately caused the *Deerhound* to get up steam and leave Cherbourg at 9 o'clock A. M., followed by the *Alabama* at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., and also the French iron-clad *Couronne*, which ship took up a position within three miles of the land, to prevent fighting in neutral waters.

The *Kearsarge* at this time was about ten miles off shore, and, observing the movements of the *Alabama*, immediately got on full steam, beat to quarters, and steered towards the pirate. When within a distance of two thousand yards the *Alabama* commenced the action by firing a broadside from her starboard battery, the *Kearsarge* immediately replying with her starboard guns. A sharp and most spirited fire was now kept up between the two vessels, the *Alabama* firing principally solid shot, and the *Kearsarge* using more shell from her 11-inch columbiads.

In manœuvring they made seven complete circles, the *Alabama* endeavoring to keep at long range, but unsuccessfully, on account of the superior power of the *Kearsarge*.

At twelve M. the firing from the *Alabama* slackened, and she was seen to make head-sail towards land. Her escape, however, was not permitted by the *Kearsarge*, who kept up a steady fire, and at half-past twelve the *Alabama* had her stern under water, and a white flag flying, and at fifty minutes past twelve she gave a lurch to her port side and sank, thus ending her career of destruction under the guns of the first war ship she has ventured to encounter. And may thus end all enemies of the United States.

The engagement lasted just one hour from the time the two vessels came into range. The firing on the *Alabama* was much more rapid than on the *Kearsarge*, she (*Alabama*) firing three to her one at the beginning of the action, but gradually diminishing, thus showing the superior manner in which the guns of the *Kearsarge* were served. A short description of the *Alabama* may not be amiss. Therefore I will give it:—The *Alabama*, or "290," was launched from the building yard of the Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. She was a barque-rigged wooden propeller, 1050 tons register, 210 feet length of keel, 220 feet length over all, 32 feet beam, and 17 feet depth.

Her engines were built by Laird & Co., and were two horizontal ones, three hundred horse power each, with stowage for nearly four hundred tons of coal. Her sails and standing rigging at all times available were as follows:—Fore, foretopmast, staysail-jib, two large try-sails, the usual square sails on fore and main, with the exception of mainsail, which was a flying one, spanker and gaff topsails; all the standing rigging was wire. She also had a double wheel, and the motto, *Aide toi, et Dieu Faidera*. She carried five boats, viz:—Cutter and launch amidships, gig and whaleboat between the main and mizenmasts, and dingy astern. The main deck was pierced for twelve guns; elliptic stern, billet head, high bulwarks.

At the time she left Cherbourg her crew numbered one hundred and fifty persons. She sailed from Liverpool on the 29th of July, 1862, and after preying for nearly two years upon unarmed merchantmen, and having performed nothing more worthy of her boasted prowess than the destruction of the *Hatteras*, lured by the display of false colors within range of her fire, she has fought her first and last battle. One may truly say "she has been seen in the light of the flames she has kindled on the ocean, but never in the red glare of battle."

It is amusing to see the wry faces that John Bull makes over the news of her destruction, especially after having made so much fun of the American navy. The idea is—oh! so hard to swallow—that a Yankee gunboat, with a crew of one hundred men and eight guns, should have not only utterly destroyed, but actually sunk in one short hour a man-of-war built, armed, equiped, and manned by Englishmen (who sing "Britannia rules the wave")—in fact, nothing but a regular appointed British man-of-war, only sailing under different colors.

Among those who sympathize with the South there is an evident feeling of disappointment and despondency; for it was whispered about in London on Saturday evening that the South would soon have cause to feel proud of her achievements at sea. How bitter must be their disappointment.

Let all true patriots rejoice that the *Alabama* is no more, and let England take not only a lesson, but a warning; for she will surely have to pay in full for the damage done by the "English pirate."

FRENCH REPORTS.

The Imperial Official Statement.

From the Paris Moniteur, June 21.

The Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, carrying out the design it had announced several days before hand, left Cherbourg Roads yesterday at ten o'clock A. M., and advanced against the Federal corvette *Kearsarge*, which hovered in the offing at a distance of about fifteen miles. The iron-clad frigate *Couronne* left her moorings simultaneously with the *Alabama*, and accompanied her five miles, in order to prevent hostilities from taking place in French waters. The action commenced at about eleven o'clock far beyond that limit. The firing was gallantly kept up on both sides for two hours, after which the *Alabama* was crippled by the severe injuries she had sustained to make for Cherbourg.

The *Kearsarge* immediately gave chase; but a few moments later the *Alabama* sunk. It was then one o'clock. The *Kearsarge* saved seventy-two of the crew and returned to Cherbourg, where she anchored in the course of the afternoon. Ten Confederate and three Federal wounded were landed and taken to the Cherbourg hospital. Nine more of the *Alabama's* crew were brought back to Cherbourg by a pilot boat. The steam-tug *Var* was sent from Cherbourg by the Prefect Maritime to afford assistance to the *Alabama* as soon as she appeared to be in danger, but only arrived after all the survivors had been picked up.

Fifteen Hundred Parisians See the Fight.

Paris (June 20) Correspondence of London News.

Cherbourg letters give accounts of the fight between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*. The *Alabama* was watched by the French iron-clad frigate *Couronne* to the distance of nine marine miles from the harbor, that being the limit within which it is not permitted for foreign belligerents to fight.

Nine miles at sea is but a little distance on a fine day, and 1500 Parisians who had arrived at Cherbourg by an excursion train to see the new Casino had a capital view of the combat. Captain Semmes meant to fight all along, and had intended to board the *Kearsarge*. On Thursday last he entertained a large party on board the now extinct *Alabama*, and showed with pride to the ladies who dined with him the boarding hatchets and sabres (fresh ground) which were displayed on deck.

He left with the Brazilian Consul all his gold, his papers, forty-five chronometers, and his will. Mrs. Semmes was in Paris yesterday, but has now probably gone to join her husband in London. The French Government papers—all favorable to the South—*lament the loss of the famous corsair, the Alabama.*

Another French Account—Eight Millions of Francs on Board the Pirate at Cherbourg.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 21.

You are aware that the *Alabama* put in here a few days back, coming from the Chinese Seas. Captain Semmes, her commander, was in want of wood, provisions, and coal. He had eight millions of francs on board, the booty heaped up from her various encounters, but the crew were in want of clothes and shoes.

The captain was permitted to take on board a supply of fuel and some provisions and clothing, but he could not be allowed anything more. He had deposited in the hands of the Brazilian Consul his money, that of his crew, his will, his ship's papers, and forty-five chronometers, which he had taken from captured vessels. As the *Kearsarge*, Federal steamer, had arrived outside the port in order to attack the Confederate vessel when she came out, this latter determined to go and meet her openly.

Accordingly on Sunday morning the *Alabama* got her steam up and left the roadstead, escorted by the French iron-clad frigate *Couronne*, the mission of which was to have what is called the maritime territory respected, namely—a distance of nine marine miles. When the two combatants passed the limit, the *Couronne* returned into the roadstead.

The engagement then commenced, the *Alabama* endeavoring to run alongside and board her adversary, who was more powerful than herself, both as to build and weight of metal; but she could not succeed in the attempt, as the equality in their speed allowed the other vessel to keep at a certain distance, and both the steamers kept firing their guns at a good range.

These manœuvres and the cannonade lasted nearly an hour, at the end of which time, the *Alabama* slackened her fire and let off her steam, which circumstance, for those spectators who were competent to form an opinion, indicated some damage in her machinery. The *Kearsarge* continued to fire at a distance, avoiding to come close to the Confederate vessel.

The latter in a few minutes after set her head sails, which appeared to show that the after part of the vessel had been damaged, and that she intended to run in for the land. At about half-past twelve the *Alabama* went down all at once by the stern, her flag still flying, and disappeared. Two of her boats had been previously lowered with men in them. When the *Alabama* turned towards the shore the Federal vessel kept firing on her, without the fire being returned, except at long intervals.

It appears that the *Alabama* at first resisted perfectly, until a shot from the *Kearsarge* knocked her screw to pieces, and that accident left the Confederate vessel completely at the mercy of her enemy. The *Kearsarge* picked up sixty-two of the *Alabama's* crew, and then went into Cherbourg, where she anchored in the afternoon. Nine of the *Alabama's* men were picked up by a pilot-boat.

Three of the men picked up by the *Kearsarge* died some hours after from their wounds. The *Kearsarge* had three men wounded. The inhabitants of Cherbourg had all assembled on the quays, on the breakwater, and on every point whence they could get a view of the engagement. The Federal vessel, on coming back, anchored close to the *Napoleon* screw-liner, *and was soon visited by numerous persons.*

The *Kearsarge* has suffered severely, having received twelve shot in her hull. Her crew were superior in number to that of the *Alabama*, which had between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty men. The two vessels fired about one hundred and thirty shots each. The wounded on both sides have the greatest attention paid them. They have been sent to the Naval Hospital, where they have been visited by Vice Admiral Dupouy, the Maritime Prefect.

Vessels Destroyed by the "Alabama."

On the 29th of July, 1862, at 9½ o'clock A. M., the *Alabama*, commanded by Captain M. J. Butcher, formerly of the Cunard service, left the Mersey, having a number of ladies and gentlemen on board, ostensibly for a trial trip; she anchored in Moelfra Bay the same evening, and transferred her visitors to a steamtug.

She remained in the bay, shipping hands, until the 31st, when her officers, learning that the custom authorities had orders to detain her, at 2 o'clock in the morning got her under weigh, and she started off on her first cruise. On the 10th of August she reached Porto Praya, in the island of Terceira (Azores).

Here she met the ship *Agrivina*, of London, Captain McQueen, from whom she received her guns, stores, ammunition, &c.; also the steamer *Bahama*, having on board Commander Raphael Semmes and the officers of the Rebel steamer *Sumter*. On the 24th of August Captain Semmes took formal command of the *Alabama*, and after putting Captains Bullock and Butcher ashore, she proceeded on her way, having a crew of twenty-six officers and eighty-five men; since which time she has captured and destroyed the following vessels:—

Date.	*Name.*	*Where From.*
Sept. 5	Ship Ochmulgee	Martha's Vineyard.
Sept. 6	Schooner Starlight	Boston.
Sept. 8	Barque Ocean Rover	New London.
Sept. 9	Barque Alert	New Bedford.
Sept. 9	Schooner Crown Point	Provincetown.
Sept. 10	Brigantine Altamaha	Boston.
Sept. 14	Ship Benjamin Tucker	New Bedford.
Sept. 16	Schooner Courser	Provincetown.
Sept. 16	Barque Virginia	New Bedford.
Sept. 16	Barque Elisha Dunbar	New Bedford.
Oct. 3	Ship Brilliant	New York.
Oct. 7	Barque Wave Crest	New York.
Oct. 7	Brigantine Dunkirk	New York.
Oct. 8	Ship Tonawanda	Philadelphia.
Oct. 11	Ship Manchester	New York.
Oct. 15	Barque Lamplighter	Boston.
Oct. 15	Ship Lauretta	New Haven.
Oct. 20	Schooner Crenshaw	New York.
Oct. 28	Barque Lauretta	Boston.
Oct. 29	Brigantine Baron de Castine	Castine—ransomed
Nov. 3	Ship Levi Starbuck	New Bedford.
Nov. 8	Ship Thomas B. Wales	Boston.
Nov. 30	Barque Parker Cook	Boston.
Dec. 5	Schooner Union	Baltimore—ran'd.
Dec. 6	Steamer Ariel	New York—ran'd.
Jan. 17, '63	Steamer Hatteras	U. S. gunboat.
Jan. 26	Barque Golden Rule	New York.
Jan. 27	Brigantine Chastelain	Boston.
Feb. 3	Schooner Tacmahe	New York.
Feb. 21	Brig Olive Jane	Boston.
Feb. 21	Ship Golden Rule	New Bedford.
Feb. 27	Ship Washington	New York; ran'd.
Mar. 1	Brig Berbice	Buckland—ran'd.
Mar. 2	Ship John A Parks	Hainswell.
Mar. 3	Ship Punjaub	Boston—ran'd.
Mar. 23	Morning Star	Boston—ran'd.
Mar. 25	Schooner Kingfisher	New Bedford.
Mar. 26	Ship Nora	Boston.
Mar. 25	Ship Charles Hill	Boston.
April 4	Ship Louisa Hatch	Rockland.
April 11	Ship Katie Kastner	Westport.
April 15	Barque Lafayette	New Bedford.
April 24	Barque Nye	New Bedford.
April 26	Ship Dorcas Prince	New York.
May 1	Barque Union Jack	New York.
May 3	Ship Sea Lark	New York.
May 22	Ship Gildersleeve	New York.
May 26	Barque Justina	Baltimore—ran'd.
May 29	Ship Jabez Snow	Rockport.
June 12	Barque Amazonian	Boston.
June 5	Ship Talisman	New York.
June 20	Barque Conrad	Philadelphia.
July 1	Ship Anne F. Schmidt	Boston.
July 6	Ship Express	Portsmouth.
Aug. 3	Barque Sea Bride	Boston.

EXTRA!

FOURTH EDITION.

MARYLAND INVASION.

NEWS DIRECT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

REBEL FORCE OF 5000 MEN.

THEY ARE PERPETRATING UNIVERSAL PLUNDER.

OCCASIONAL SKIRMISHING.

BALTIMORE, July 6, 2·15 P. M.—The *American* publishes the following view of the situation of affairs in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry:—

An intelligent gentleman who arrived this morning from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, states that it is now definitely known that the whole force of the enemy does not exceed 5000, of whom less than one-fourth are cavalry and the balance infantry.

They are concentrating around Harper's Ferry, and are sending out parties to forage on the people, robbing them of even their watches and money.

There was some skirmishing going on between our troops and the Rebels across the river, and occasionally shot and shell were being thrown at them from Maryland Heights.

The fight of Colonel Mulligan with their advance at Leetown is spoken of as most gallant, successfully repulsing them several times.

General Sigel moved towards Sheppardstown with his immense wagon train in front, the protection of which was deemed of more importance than the seeking of a general engagement.

Not a wagon fell into the enemy's hands, and nothing was left behind at Martinsburg, except some oats, which was set on fire before we left.

The impression was, when our informant left, that the Rebel force will retire before to-morrow night, as General Hunter will be in their rear by that time, with an ample force to overwhelm them if they remain longer.

The principal object of this raid has proved unsuccessful, unless it be the damage they have done to the railroad and canal, the collection of conscripts, and plunder of the inhabitants.

They have not attempted to leave the line of the Potomac, except to rob stores at Point of Rocks, and to destroy some canal boats near Hancock.

THE NAVAL VICTORY

CAPTAIN WINSLOW'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

SEMMES CHALLENCES THE "KEARSARCE."

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE GREAT NAVAL COMBAT.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Navy Department has received the following despatches:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER "KEARSARGE," June 19, 1864, P. M.—Sir:—I have the honor to inform the Department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the *Kearsarge* off this port on the 14th instant, I received a note from Captain Semmes, begging that the *Kearsarge* would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two.

According to this notice, the *Alabama* left the port of Cherbourg this morning, at about 9·30 o'clock.

At 10·20 A. M. we discovered her steering towards us, and fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise, we steamed to sea until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to, and commenced steaming for the *Alabama*.

As we approached, and when within about 1200 yards, she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned.

The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle around and around at a distance of about 900 yards from each other.

At the expiration of an hour the *Alabama* struck, going down in twenty minutes afterwards, and carrying many persons with her.

It affords me great gratification to announce to the Department that every officer and man did their duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave promise at the outset of certain victory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "KEARSARGE," CHERBOURG, France, June 20, 1864.—Sir:—I inclose herewith the Surgeon's report of the casualties on board this vessel, in the late action with the *Alabama*.

Although we received some twenty-five or thirty shots, twelve or thirteen taking effect in the hull, by the mercy of God we have been spared the loss of any one life; whereas, in the case of the *Alabama*, the carnage, I learn, was dreadful.

The ships were about equal in match, the tonnage being the same.

The *Alabama* carried a 100-pound rifle, with one heavy 68-pounder, and six broadside 32-pounders.

The *Kearsarge* carried four broadside 32-pounders, two 11-inch and one 28-pound rifle, being four less than the *Alabama*.

The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble, is a 100-pound rifle, which entered our stern port and remains at present unexploded.

It would seem almost invidious to particularize the conduct of any one man or officer in an affair in which all have done their duty with a fortitude and coolness which cannot be too highly prused; but I feel it due to my executive officer Lieutenant-Commander Thornton, who superintended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness and encouragement of the men while fighting, which contributed much towards the success of the action. I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. G. WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

Surgeon Brown reports John W. Dempsey, quartermaster gunner, has his arm amputated, owing to fracture, and William Gowin and James Macbeth, ordinary seamen, severely wounded.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Ocean* steamer *Queen*, from Aspinwall on the 27th ult., has arrived with $170,000 in treasure.

Panama advices of the 27th of June state that Chili is taking steps to fortify Valparaiso, to purchase war steamers, etc.

A Spanish gunboat visited Callao under a flag-of-truce on the 3d ult., to treat with Peru, in order that, in the event of a scarcity of provisions on board the Spanish squadron, hostilities might be suspended long enough to obtain them without resort to compulsion.

Peru has refused to hold further communication with the Spaniards.

The United States frigates *Lancaster* and *St. Marys* were at Callao.

A revolution had broken out in Santa Martha, and the Governor of Magdalena is arrested.

There is nothing new from the coast.

The schooner *General Harney*, which ran away from San Francisco, two years ago, with a cargo of quicksilver, &c., has been captured at one of the Gallipagos islands. The captain had been murdered by his crew.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The New Secretary.

Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Chase have been closeted together all the morning. Nothing is positively known with regard to his future financial policy.

Movements of Secretary Seward.

Secretary Seward has accepted an invitation to visit the coast of Maine, in August, in company with the Special Committee of the House, who go to examine the defenses.

The Rebel Raid.

Nothing further from the Raid—Government officials seem to be satisfied that all is going on well.

Acts of the Late Congress.

Congress, during the late session, passed two hundred and thirteen acts and sixty joint resolutions.

Captain Winslow Made a Commodore.

The Navy Department are jubilant over the sinking of the *Alabama*, and Captain Winslow, commanding the *Kearsarge*, has been made a Commodore. He is a native of North Carolina, but for some years past has been a citizen of Massachusetts. By naval laws, when an inferior vessel sinks a superior one, her entire value goes to the victors. An appropriation will be made by Congress. The *Alabama* was worth $500,000, and Captain Winslow's share will be from $70,000 to $100,000, while the lowest seaman or ship-hand will get from $1200 to $1500.

Mr. Chase's Estimates.

In Mr. Chase's annual report on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1862, dated 4th December, 1864 (page 2), he says:—"On the supposition that the war may be continued with undiminished disbursements until the 1st of July, 1864, the debt likely to have been then incurred must be estimated at $1,744,685,580·80."

This estimate was made nearly nineteen months in advance, when the debt stood at seven hundred and twenty millions, and the increase of the debt for one month before and a month afterwards, was at the average rate of $1,440,000 per diem. In the period covered by the forecast of the Secretary, the debt has actually increased, in round numbers, one thousand and twenty-four millions, at the average rate of $1,800,000 per diem of 572 days.

On the 28th of June, two days before the period fixed, an official publication of the debt shows its amount to be $1,740,036 680·53. If we add four millions for these two days, which is about the present average increase, we have the estimate justified and verified with a precision which has no parallel in financial history.

Taking all the contingencies into view, an error of one hundred millions would not have surprised adepts on statistics; but the figures ascertained come within less than one million of the amount predicted.

Land Affairs.

The General Land Office has just submitted for signature, 1300 pieces of agricultural land scrip, equal to 208,000 acres, leaving 2637 pieces of 160 acres each to be funded to complete the complement of the State of Ohio under the law.

Naval Prizes.

The following additional prizes have been adjudicated at the office of the Court Auditor, and are now ready for payment:—*Conestoga*, capture 20 bales cotton; *Conestoga*, capture 27 bales cotton; *Itasca*, capture *Miriam*.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, July 6.—There is but little Quercitron Bark offering, and the market is almost bare; No. 1 sells in small lots at $47 ₩ ton.

The receipts

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; Our Dollar Per Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as ten o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PIRATE.

Let Secretary Welles rejoice. Let the whole navy fling up its cap and hurrah with a will! A glorious victory for our arms has been won upon the sea, and the value of it is greatly enhanced by the peculiar circumstances under which it occurred. The pirate Semmes and his vessel, the *Alabama*, have long been the scourge and terror of our commerce. Like Lafitte, or the *Red Rover*, made famous by the splendid genius of Cooper, the Southern buccaneer has, for a long time, been scouring the ocean from the Mexican Gulf to the Chinese shores, and preying, with merciless rapacity and malice, on every craft that bore our flag. Our merchants were reasonably alarmed for the security of their ships and cargoes. Our marine insurance companies were altogether warranted in putting up the rates of policies covering any property exposed on the high seas under the "Stars and Stripes." In that state of apprehension it was not at all to be wondered that British shipping began to monopolize the carrying trade between this country and the foreign world, and that the British shipowners were disposed to wink at every measure and contrivance, however unlawful, that would contribute to destroy our commerce, and throw the whole business and profits of marine transportation into their hands.

But the defeat of Semmes in a square, open, and pitched fight, and, the sinking of his vessel with the loss of a number of his crew and the wounding of others, including himself, will probably open the eyes of the English and also the French Admiralty to the danger of opposing our navy in direct warfare, or by any mean and cowardly collusion with the piratical Captain Kidds of the bogus Government at Richmond.

Captain Winslow, who commanded the third-rate screw steamer *Kearsage*, is reported to have challenged Semmes to a naval duel, and Semmes, with true Southern pluck, for which we give him all due credit, took up the glove. He sailed or steamed out of the harbor of Cherbourg, in which he had been permitted to repair his ship, and made right at the *Kearsage*, with an evident hope of using her up in a short and sharp engagement. But he found his match at last in the gallant commander and crew of that vessel, and after a fierce encounter he got a broadside under his waterline and went down ingloriously.

We say ingloriously, because the news we get of the affair from Semmes himself represents him in the miserable character of a plaintiff, who complains that the crew of the *Kearsage* kept up the fight after the pirate had struck her flag. We do not know certainly whether this complaint of Semmes is really well-founded, or only trumped up to excite unjust feeling on the other side of the water against our navy. But be all that as it may, we should like to know what title a pirate has to the comities of naval warfare? Is it possible that a lawless marauder on the ocean, who is assailing the commerce of any one nation or of all nations, under the pretence of a legitimate belligerent right, is to be suffered to enjoy the privileges of the decent and legal character he assumes? Privateering is well understood by all naval powers. It is the right of preying on the commerce of an enemy under the sanction of letters of marque and reprisal, issued by a recognized government. But what nation in Christendom has recognized the Government of Jefferson Davis? England and France have regarded the Southern Rebels as belligerents, which was a concession quite beyond the limits of that law and policy which every government is interested to preserve as a protection against the revolutionary attempts of its own disaffected subjects. But we very much doubt whether the belligerent rights conceded to a set of Rebels on land will justify their extension on that maratime domain which belongs to all *de jure* governments in common, and to them only.

A purely *de facto* government should have no rights whatever beyond the land or water that it actually occupies and controls; and the idea of giving it legal and international privileges on the high seas, where it cannot be properly recognized until it is formally acknowledged as a government *de jure*, seems to us to be positively and plainly preposterous.

But waiving this question of moral right, there is one fact about which all loyal persons will agree—and that is, that Captain Winslow has behaved most gallantly in the affair with Semmes, and has done much to retrieve the somewhat discredited honor and prestige of our navy. He has won his title to the highest meed which it is possible for the Government to accord him, and we most sincerely trust that the President will signalize his admirable prowess and splendid achievement by bestowing on him at once the most distinguished reward which the law of our naval service will admit, and which Secretary Welles has already requested. Napoleon made his army and secured his great military successes by exemplary promotion of the men who proved themselves worthy of his confidence and favor. His rule is the sound one, and our Government should adopt it both in our army and navy.

PROFANE SPEECH.

The gift of speech is a great blessing. The wonderful power of communicating thought by means of language is one for which we can never be too grateful. The tongue is a mighty instrument for good or [illegible] and yet, small a member as it is, and despised as it appears to be, to rule it properly is as difficult than to control the most desperate elements in nature. Man finds it easier to [illegible] everything else than to govern his [illegible].

Now there is an evil common among men, an evil of wide extent, of fearful magnitude, for which no excuse can be rendered. That evil is profanity. Were it confined to the low and depraved, and never known to stalk forth from the haunt of the drunkard, or from the den of infamy, it would be bad and deplorable enough. But when God's name is taken in vain in our public conveyances, in assemblies of men upon the corners, and in the Exchange—when the place of business and even the home are not free from the polluting influence of swearing—when the boys and girls in our streets fill the air with oaths, and when those whom we employ teach children profane words—it is time to turn attention to this subject with a degree of earnestness which will show that we are able to discern a pestilent vice which surrounds and corrupts all, especially the young. Though bad enough when only occasionally indulged in, yet the habit of using language conceded on all hands to be unbecoming in a Christian, or in any other man claiming to be a gentleman, is far worse. Swearers are not often reached by the pulpit, and if benefitted, must be brought under the influence of associates who abhor profanity.

Little can ministers do or say that will bear directly upon this sin; but a word spoken in season by laymen to those who are thoughtlessly irreverent, may be the means of reclaiming this most inveterate blasphemer. The worst form of this vice consists in imprecations—or the habit of calling down curses on ourselves or others. And, however great the heat of passion, however strong the provocation, however bitter the taunts and reproaches heaped upon us, whatever the wrong that has been endured, there can be no excuse for the commission of this crime. It appears as though more prayers to God were offered in our streets by the hardened and the reckless, than in the closets of Christians.

We can scarcely cross the thresholds of our doors without having our ears shocked by the petitions of the profane, asking God to curse them, or others, and to send their souls to perdition. For every oath that falls from the lips is a prayer to heaven, and whether sincere or insincere, whether uttered thoughtlessly or coolly, in the heat of passion or with deliberation, cannot prove harmless, or escape the ear of Him whose name is taken in vain. To say that we do not mean what our lips utter, is idle. If a man would not consign himself or others to hell, why pray for this? But God's law is broken when His name is used irreverently, even in light and familiar discourse.

And there are thousands who would abhor the thought of uttering an oath, who are guilty of using words which are not in accordance with Scriptural morality. The name of the Almighty should never be uttered carelessly; He should not seek to point a jest, to give emphasis to our language, or to startle those with whom we converse, with an oath, for God has forbidden it. And he who reflects upon the greatness, the majesty, the goodness, and the mercy of God—that His glory fills all space, and even the highest in heaven veil their faces in His presence, cannot but contemplate Him with awe, and recognize at once the terrible nature of blasphemy.

It is well to desire that God's blessing shall rest upon ourselves and upon our friends, and well to resolve inwardly that we will endeavor to do all things, relying upon God's help; but it is an inexcusable habit to make God's name a by-word, and to use it on all trifling occasions. The commonness of this sin does not detract from its enormity; and because some in high places of trust are base enough to interlard their familiar discourse with oaths, we should not hesitate to discountenance and rebuke the crime. As a good old bishop has said—"I beseech you, Christians, consider, "that we are not to weigh sins by the "opinions of men, but by the censure and "sentence of God; He hath no more allowed "you to take His name in vain than He has "to blaspheme it; the irreverent using of it "is as expressly forbidden as the abjuring "and cursing of it; and when the law of God "has not dispensed with us, it is most intolerable presumption that we should dare to "dispense with ourselves."

SALE OF PICTURES TO-NIGHT, AT THE ART GALLERY, LOGAN SQUARE.

To-night is the closing sale of pictures, and other works of art, and it is hoped that a numerous company will be present. This is much the most important half of the sale, as all the best works are to be offered, including those specially mentioned in the advertisement of to-day.

The bidding last evening was quite spirited; and some of the lots brought good prices. A small India ink drawing, by Dailey, was knocked down at one hundred dollars. The public will note that this afternoon and evening are the closing hours of the great collection that has delighted so many for the last four weeks. If any have not seen it, let them avail of this last chance, and let the Committee on Fine Arts be greeted to-night by an appreciative throng not excelled during the palmiest days of the Great Central Fair.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

T. B. Peterson & Bro., have in press, and will be ready in a few days, the following books:—

The Coward. A new war novel. By Henry Morford, Esq., one of our most successful novelists.

Flirtations in Fashionable Life. By Catharine Sinclair.

The Pride of Life. By Jane.

The Rival Belles; or, Life in Washington.

The Devoted Bride.

Also, a New Cook Book, containing 858 new and original receipts, with much useful information to housekeepers.

But waiving this question of moral right, there is one fact about which all loyal persons will agree—and that is, that Captain Winslow has behaved most gallantly in the affair with Semmes, and has done much to retrieve the somewhat discredited honor and prestige of our navy. He has won his title to the highest meed which it is possible for the Government to accord him, and we most sincerely trust that the President will signalize his admirable prowess and splendid achievement by bestowing on him at once the most distinguished reward which the law of our naval service will admit, and which Secretary Welles has already requested. Napoleon made his army and secured his great military successes by exemplary promotion of the men who proved themselves worthy of his confidence and favor. His rule is the sound one, and our Government should adopt it both in our army and navy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Homicide in the Twentieth Ward.—Coroner Taylor commenced an investigation yesterday afternoon into the case of Jacob W. Maybury, who was shot by a policeman named Edward Walton, on Sunday night last, in Ninth street above Poplar. The evidence elicited showed that Maybury was at the house of the Hand-in-Hand Engine Company, in Ninth street, where preparations were being made to fire a salute at twelve o'clock, the opening of the Fourth of July. At half-past eleven o'clock the deceased was discharging a gun, when he was notified by the officer to cease. Maybury fired the contents of the barrel which was loaded, and then put the gun away in a closet in the engine house. The firing of the load after the warning, seems to have excited the officer, and he went towards the engine house, but did not get there in time to arrest Maybury before he entered. Walton then left. Shortly after the two men met at Ninth and Poplar streets, and a quarrel ensued.

The officer ordered Maybury to leave the corner, and a friend took him by the arm and accompanied him up Ninth street. The officer followed, and as the witness who was with Maybuy states, was talking to Maybury, and when Maybury retorted the officer stepped up to him and said, "I'll take you, dead or alive." Both clinched and went down on the pavement. The officer called for assistance and used his billy on the head of Maybury, inflicting two contused wounds. Both got to their feet, and a bystander now offered his assistance and was refused by Walton, who then went to the side of the house, while Maybury staggered towards the gutter, and just as he reached the curbstone, when they were five or six feet apart, Walton exclaimed, "Jake, I will shoot you, indeed I will," and immediately fired, the ball taking effect over the left [illegible] and causing almost instant death. The facts being elicited, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a ball fired by Edward Walton, who was committed for trial.

[illegible] o'clock, Trotting Races.—This afternoon, at four [illegible] harness [illegible] course of mile heats in five to [illegible] Association [illegible] will be cl[illegible] [illegible] the contest, it is expected, [illegible] race.

Joint Convention of City Councils.—This afternoon, Select and Common Council will meet in joint convention for the purpose of electing a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. This will be the third attempt made to elect this officer, at neither time the convention being able to secure a quorum. The difficulty seems to be that a minority of the Republican caucus are dissatisfied with the nominee, and to prevent his election they, together with the Democratic side of the house, absent themselves from the convention, and thus prevent a quorum from being present, and of course no election can take place. Two of the members of Select Council positively refuse to go into the convention, and as the Democrats of that chamber manifest the same disposition, even if the convention elects, there will only be a minority of one branch present. It is contended by some that there must be a majority of both branches represented in the convention.

Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—The ceremony of the corner-stone laying of Arch Street M. E. Church will take place tomorrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Broad and Arch streets. The Introductory Exercises will be held in Penn Square, S. W. corner of Broad and Filbert streets. Rev. Bishops Simpson, D. D., Janes, D. D., Scott, D. D., and Revs. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Joseph Castle, Aaron Rittenhouse, and Robert J. Carson, are expected to participate in the Order of Exercises.

Immigration of Labor.—Yesterday the Board of Trade Committee on the month gave an audience to Mr Peter Sinclair, of Edinburg, Scotland, who has, for some time past, been identified in his country with the movement calculated to advance the prosperity of the laboring classes on the subject of immigration of skilled labor. Mr. Sinclair conveys, on his return, orders for a large number of skilled workmen.

Receiving Counterfeit Money.—The man Samuel White, alias Quaker Sam, who was arrested by Detectives Taggart and Smith a few days since, while in the act of receiving a package of counterfeit notes from Adams' Express, sent to him from New York, has been committed in default of $2500 bail.

Bounty Fund.—The Veteran Extra Bounty Fund Commissioners will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at five o'clock P. M. at Goldsmith's Hall, to receive the application of families and others entitled to the benefits of the fund.

Local Brevities.—Colonel James Gwynn, 138th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been detached from his regiment and detailed as a member of a Court-Martial now convened in this city....A boy named Vanderbilt, fifteen years of age, was run over last evening, and seriously injured, by a Spruce and Pine streets car. The accident happened at Broad and Pine streets.

The Fourth of July.—By the Bard of Tower Hall:—

Again, the people of the North
Have had another "glorious Fourth,"
Spite of ill-will.
Aye, and in spite of murderous blows
Dealt by our fierce, remorseless foes,
Yet we have still
A country blooming, strong and great,
Whose birth-day we may celebrate.

'T was fine the rockets to behold,
That high their sparkling trains unrolled,
As up they sped,
And pyrotechnic emblems proud,
On which the eyes of a vast crowd
With pleasure fed.
Seeing each patriot's desire
Expressed in characters of fire.

But oh, it was a nobler sight
Our soldiers with their weapons bright
All armed, to view,
Swelling a peaceful triumph now;
And very pleasant, we allow,
The sight was, too,
Of countless citizens arrayed
In fine, new clothes, at Bennett's made.

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and our assortment the best in Philadelphia, and is constantly being replenished by large additions, keeping it full and fresh.

Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market Street,
Bennett & Co.

Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.

Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.
Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall.

Strangers in the city visiting the Great Central Fair, and citizens generally, will find the best Clothing and the most reasonable prices at Wanamaker & Brown's, Oak Hall, S.E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

Larkin & Co., the incomparable photographers, at the southeast corner of Eighth and Arch, have made special arrangements for the coming week, in order to accommodate visitors to the Fair. During the week, six superb *cartes de visite* will be taken for one dollar.

American Watches,
Jewelry, and
Silverware, at
W. B. Eltonhead's, No. 1322 Chesnut St.

Hats.—Straw and soft hats, most fashionable styles, at Laing & Co.'s, Sixth and Chesnut streets.

Great Secret discovered to avoid late breakfasts and make cheerful homes. Buy your Coal of A. S. Dotter, No. 304 N. broad street.

Married.

HAVERSTICK—HIBLER.—On the morning of the 5th instant, in the church of St. Matthias, by the Rev. R. G. Close, Mr. WILLIAM H. HAVERSTICK to Miss GERTRUDE H. HIBLER.

STEES—HAMMER.—On the 30th of June, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. J. F. Leib, Mr. FREDERICK E. STEES, of Pine Grove, to Miss BECKIE HAMMER, of Orwigsburg. No cards.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On the 4th instant, ESTHER, wife of John Abbott, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1421 Vine street, on Thursday, 7th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M. 7*

BAGGS.—On the 5th instant, HENRY BAGGS, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Headdeck street, sixth door above Hunnington, on Saturday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

DAWSON.—On the evening of the 4th instant, MARY MARTIN, infant daughter of Wilbur F. and Amanda C. Dawson, aged six months.

McGRATH.—On the 5th instant, Miss MARGARET McGRATH in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John McLean, No 1307 N. Second street, above Thompson, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services at St. Michael Church, and interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, Second Brigade, First Division P. V.—The Officers of the above Regiment will report the number of their command, in answer to the call of the Governor or his days, at No. 1047 BUTTONWOOD Street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of D. HEENAN, 1* Colonel Commanding.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
THE EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

No. 238 N. EIGHTH Street,
No. 238N. EIGHTH Street.
No. 238 N. EIGHTH Street.

GREAT BARGAINS,
GREAT BARGAINS,
GREAT BARGAINS.

CALL AND PURCHASE,
CALL AND PURCHASE,
CALL AND PURCHASE,

AT

LYMAN'S
LYMAN'S

EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
No. 238 N. EIGHTH Street.
my6-tf

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE

RIVER SCHUYLKILL.

The Steamboat GENERAL HOOKER, Captain MARKLE, leaves Fairmount every hour for Schuylkill Heights, Laurel Hill, Belmont Cottage, the Falls and Wissahickon. 1j1-tf

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARTIL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS AND CANOPIES.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Iron Safes.—Keep it before the Philadelphia public, that Lillie's so-called Burglar-Proof Safes, manufactured in Troy, New York, can be opened without noise by drilling one small hole just over the centre of the lock dial and using a small wire. Any of his Safes can, by this method, be opened in one minute after the hole has been drilled. Said hole can be drilled in from quarter, half, or two hours' time. There is no Safe of his make in use June 1, 1864, which cannot be drilled and opened in this manner.

Parties interested are referred to my Challenge to Lillie, and other facts relative to his Safes, published in the "North American," June 21, 1864, and "Sunday Dispatch," June 19, 1864.

Notwithstanding the positive assurances given by Mr. Lillie to the public that his Safes are drill-proof, persons desiring to be convinced have only to call at Evans & Watson's Salamander Safe Store, No. 16 S. Fourth street, where the operation of drilling and opening will be done in their presence every morning at 10 o'clock, until the public are satisfied that his Safes can be drilled and opened without making any noise.

DAVID EVANS,
Of the Firm of Evans & Watson.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE,

VS.

DAVID EVANS,

OF THE FIRM OF

EVANS & WATSON'S

SHEET IRON SAFE.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" Still Progressing

To the Citizens of Philadelphia:—

Agreeably to previous notice, I shall now review the personalities and other outside matter as contained in the article headed "Philadelphia Against the World," and signed by David Evans.

As the thief, when hard pushed, is the first to cry "*stop thief*," so is the man who has *stifled, traduced*, and wrongfully *accused* his neighbor, the first to *cry villains*, and to claim the people's sympathy.

The first prominent point in this article is the writer's very modest pretensions.

He assumes to be Philadelphia *merely*, and to stand against the world *only*—extremely *modest*, surely. This point (having been replied to by Messrs. Lillie & Son) I pass over by simply saying that it is easy to show that Lillie & Son are much the largest patrons of this city and State of any Safe Manufacturer in the United States, as they use so much more material than any other—the product of this State.

The next point to be noticed is the writer's call on his Philadelphia friends to read an extract from The Evening Telegraph of April 16, 1864, which shows some of the different ways the combination has been opened. Now, if the reader will refer to the article in The Evening Telegraph of the 16th, he will find it there stated, particularly that these ways were of common occurrence, and that they were known to burglars; and I now say the different ways pointed out were at the time well known to burglars, and had been previously published to the world.

But it seems to suit the writer's case to leave out these facts in his release. He adopts the principle that the play of *Hamlet* must be written, even though it be necessary to leave out "Hamlet." Desperate *ends* require desperate *means*, and it is evident the thief's tutor does not like to stand alone. I can, however, offer him this consolation, that notwithstanding the obliquities he has shown in every way to aid the thief, he has met with but ill success.

I do not believe he can find a burglar in the country that would even thank him for all his efforts; for every professional burglar knows that if he can get a hole into a Safe lock he is all right; and unless the writer can learn the burglar how to drill chilled iron, which I very much doubt, his occupation is gone.

The next point which I notice is the very grave question put by the writer, whether it is not easier to drill one small hole through Lillie's Chilled Iron Door than twenty holes through the common Sheet Iron Door!

The reader will ask any disinterested iron-worker whether he can not drill even twenty small holes through one-sixteenth to one-eight inch sheet iron much easier than to drill one hole through one-and-a-half to two inches solid chilled iron before he will answer the question.

The next point which the writer alleges as the cause of the controversy is—

That Lillie's agent, among others, called at the Consolidation Bank, on the 9th ult., and left with Mr. W. B. Shaffner, Allentown, and on the Treasurer of the West Chester Railroad, saying to the latter he could break into his bank and burglar proof safe in five minutes; and to the two former, that he could pick their locks, made by Evans & Watson, in five minutes.

Now, I am the sole responsible agent of this city for Lillie's Safe, and I pronounce the above statements absolutely false, so far as it applies to me. I am not aware that I have had any conversation with either of the two latter parties on the subject of safes at all, and I have never made any such statements, as are alleged, to the knowledge of any other person. But I take the full responsibility as to all that is published in The Telegraph of April 16, 1864, which can be examined in my printed circular at my Depot, at any time, as the article was taken from it, and I feel confident to sustain every position there made to the satisfaction of any disinterested person.

Thus have I reviewed the prominent points in this article, and the writer's reasons for his unreasonable attack upon Lillie's Safe are found to be mere pretense, and without the slightest foundation. The real cause will be found in a short review of the Safe history in Philadelphia. It is a well understood fact that the writer has realized a fortune in the last few years by making Safes of the lightest material, with the cheapest lock, and in every way got up in the cheapest manner, and filled mainly with red clay (which costs nothing), to give them the appearance of weight and solidity, and that he has sold these Safes at very high prices, making an extravagant profit.

It is a fact also well understood, that within the last three years Lillie & Son have introduced into this city and State from the simple fact that intelligent men have preferred a safe that had one and a half to two inches thickness of solid iron, being also drill-proof, with a three-inch burglar-proof lock, to a safe that had one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of an inch thickness of sheet iron, with the cheapest common lock, and not burglar-proof at all; especially when the former cost only about the same price as the latter.

How does the writer attempt to remedy this difficulty? Not by improving his own safe, but by an attempt to disparage Lillie's. How does he do this? He first publicly announces that Lillie's Safe is neither fire nor burglar-proof, and republishes an array of false statements, first published by other safe makers, which he knew at the time had been publicly proved to be false. Second, he succeeded to open a house who had one of Lillie's Safes by similar false representations. In exchange a Lillie's Safe for Evans & Watson's, by giving them a Safe he sold near $600 for, in exchange for Lillie's, which cost $170; and since about the 1st of January last, I am told he has spent much of his time in the attempt to endorse the Safe in every way: first by stealing, then by grinding holes through it (having discovered that it had not the same hardness). As to the Lock, he first claimed it was an infringement upon Evans & Watson's Alphabetical Lock, but as that was not as stated it was no go; and lastly, to discredit the Lock he shows that the combination of the Lock can be picked up from the outside in a hole can be got through the door in that place, a *wonderful* discovery, which has been fully answered. Now, why resort to all this contemptible meanness? Why not come out fairly and squarely and have Evans & Watson's Safe placed alongside of Lillie's, and give them fairly tested, both as to their fire and their burglar-proof qualities, as he has been challenged to do often? The reason is plain. The writer knows that it will not do to place 1-16 to 1-12th of an inch thickness of sheet iron against 1½ to 2 inch thickness of hard chilled iron, to stand either fire or the burglar, and "that's what's the matter."

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

P. S.—The public test of Safes that was expected to come off last week is unavoidably postponed for a week or two. The article in the *Sunday Dispatch* of the 3d of July will be answered in my next. M. C. S., Agent.

French Blacking—
In small fancy barrels,
For sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth Streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste Chocolate, Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 216 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos,—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S		PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa,

CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS, &c.,

ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

It is quick, safe, and certain in its action, affording immediate relief when promptly administered. Age does not impair its virtues, neither is it subject to the varying influences of climate, being equally effective in all latitudes; it is in all respects what it claims to be—a "*Standard Household Remedy*," which every family should be supplied with.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

It never fails to subdue the most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate. As changes of climate, water, &c., often produce these serious diseases, Travelers and others should always keep a supply of the Carminative by them.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The prompt use of Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM will always remove the Diarrhœa and Cramps which accompany the attacks of Cholera, thus often conquering the disease in its incipiency. It has frequently been administered in neighborhoods where the Cholera has been raging epidemically, and has never failed to give immediate and permanent relief.

CHOLERA INFANTUM OR SUMMER COMPLAINT,

Is speedily and effectually cured by the Carminative. It removes all soreness of the Abdomen, allays the irritation, and calms the action of the Stomach, and may always be relied on to relieve the sufferings of the little ones, when used according to directions.

Choiera Morbus, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Want of Appetite, Wind in the Bowels, Cramps, Sea Sickness, and all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases, are removed by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, with more certainty and ease than by any other preparation yet offered the public. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street. 1y2

Notice.—Treasury Department, July 2, 1864.—The notice for proposals for Loan dated 25th of June, 1864, for thirty-three millions of dollars ($33,000,000), being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice dated the sixth (6th) of June, is hereby withdrawn, and all proposals received at this Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, with the proper order upon which the two per cent. deposit will be refunded.

Geo. Harrington,
Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim*.

H. DIXON,
No. 218 EIGHTH Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Work Boxes,
Beads, &c., &c. m18-3m

POINT BREEZE PARK.—THIS Afternoon at 4 P. M., Association Premium for a contest of Mile Heats in 5 to harness.
J. Turner, r. h., Razor.
N. Tammany, b. h., S. A. Douglass.
J. Wheeler, br. h., H. tie ey.
The contest, it is expected, will be close and of quick time. Admission, $1. 1t

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate. je30-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room
FOR TWO MILLION PERSONS.
je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

LOCATED ON

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,

Between the Ocean and Railroad, at

ATLANTIC CITY,

IS NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE VISITORS.

The Proprietor, thankful for past liberal support, pledges himself to spare no efforts that will contribute to the happiness of his patrons, and secure for them the comforts of a home at the seaside.

For information address
WM. WHITEHOUSE,
je25-sw3w* ATLANTIC CITY.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he is prepared to receive visitors, and pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to make his guests comfortable during their stay on the Island.

TERMS MODERATE.

JAMES J. BARR, Proprietor.

For further information, inquire at the GLOBE HOTEL, SIXTH, below Chesnut street, Philadelphia. je9-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, the ensuing season, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate two hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the one out to the ocean of any of the large houses of Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing ground on the Atlantic sea-board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.

There is a splendid Billiard Room.
je13-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the supervision of Colonel James W. Powers, with Mr Edward Hartwell as Assistant.

Practical and experienced persons have been employed for each department, and every exertion will be made to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public.

After July 1, four trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, daily; the Fast Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.

A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.

Hassler's Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER,
Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

N. B.—The Sand Bar which last year formed opposite the shore has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the best and safest on the coast. je24-1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors and cigars, and superior cold ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange. GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9 1f Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je6-tf

LEDDY'S

HOTEL,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

NINTH and SANSOM Streets,

OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL.

The resort of Gentlemen of Refined Taste, who appreciate a Pure Beverage. je30-1m

BOOKS IN PRESS

AND

NEARLY READY.

I.

THE COWARD.

A novel of Society and the Field in 1863. A new War Novel. By Henry Morford, author of "Shoulder-Straps," "The Days of Shoddy," &c., and in uniform style with them. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 00 in cloth.

II.

FLIRTATIONS IN FASHIONABLE LIFE.

By Catharine Sinclair, author of "Beatrice," "Modern Accomplishments," &c., a companion to, and uniform with "Family Pride." Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 00 in cloth.

III.

THE PRIDE OF LIFE.

By Jane, Lady Scott, and daughter-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, and author of "The Henpecked Husband." A superior novel, uniform with the "Rejected Wife." Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 00 in cloth.

IV.

THE RIVAL BELLES;
OR,
LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

By the author of "Wild Western Scenes," "Wild Southern Scenes," "Love and Money, or, Afloat and Ashore," "The War Path," &c., uniform with "Fatal Marriage." Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 00 in cloth.

V.

THE DEVOTED BRIDE.

A Tale of Virginia. One of the best historical novels ever printed; uniform with the "Bridal Eve." Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 00 in cloth.

VI.

PETERSON'S NEW COOK BOOK;
OR,
USEFUL AND PRACTICAL RECEIPTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE AND THE UNINITIATED.

Containing eight hundred and fifty-eight new and original receipts for cooking, together with valuable information to all housekeepers, with rules for purchasing all kinds of meats, fish, poultry, and all things appertaining to the comfort, regularity, and welfare of the household, making it the most perfect and best Cook Book ever printed. Complete in one large volume, strongly bound. Price $2 00.

Orders from the Trade solicited.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Send for Catalogue and Canvassers' Circular. 1t

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, embracing a considerable distance in both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a corner of miles below Franklin,

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE END OF THE DANO-GERMAN CONFERENCE—THE PROSPECT OF WAR.

From the Times.

The London Conference has practically come to an inglorious end. It sat for some time on Wednesday, the 22d of June, to hear the last propositions of Austria and Prussia, propositions which are described as being of a nature little less than insulting. It was to sit again on the 25th for the completion of formal business, but further negotiations are at an end. There is nothing for it now but an appeal again to the sword. Hostilities between the invaders and Denmark were to commence again on the 27th, and by that time the neutral Powers will doubtless have determined the respective parts they are to play in the second act of the tragedy.

That England has made up her mind already, can hardly any longer be regarded as mere matter of conjecture. The tone in which the British Foreign Secretary announces in the House of Lords the readiness of the British fleet for any action that may be required of it; the tone in which Lord Palmerston repeats the same assurance in the Commons; and the general tone of belligerency assumed by nearly every organ of public opinion—all go to prove that the resolution has been finally reached, to give material aid to Denmark in the unequal contest to which she has been once more forced.

An London *Times*, in a quasi-official manner, announces that the first step taken by the British FROM [illegible] will be to break off communications HARRISBURG (Austria and Prussia) which [illegible]land with such [illegible]emely." diate direction [illegible] overture to the play. A which our [illegible]ation in the Baltic will follow for the Paris journals announce nition train demonstration the French fleet Martinshafen participate. No indistinct assurance [illegible] Austria will be assailed in the Horse, a threat which means that Italy will port [illegible]d to take a hand in practically settling the [illegible]ption of nationalities, which the Germans [illegible]nger to bring into operation in the North [illegible]ope. And with all this, there will necessarily be provision made, with no undue delay, for its British contingent, acting in alliance with [illegible]den, to operate in Jutland.

The action of France is governed, for the moment, apparently by a consideration of the slight cast upon the Emperor's proposal for a general European Conference, by the British Government; and possibly by a recollection that when France was prepared to act in the case of Poland, England backed down from the conclusions to which her logic directly pointed. There may be, too, mixed up with these recollections, a reflection that in Mexico the Emperor has been left to regenerate seven millions of the Latin race with no material support from England whatever. It can hardly, then, be considered out of the usual run of the Imperial policy, that the Emperor should refuse to show his hand, until he can play a card which will tell on the game.

What England is of course assured of, is that France will be neutral, if she does not take an active part with the Danes. It is impossible that France can have any object openly to side with the Germans. But it is not impossible that she may hesitate to be a party to an anti-German alliance which would include the recovery of the Austro-Italian provinces to the new kingdom of Italy, and which would probably end in reviving the revolutionary spirit of '48 from one end of Europe to the other. Such a war as is now about to open will not be long confined to the disputed Danish Peninsula.

And it cannot be wondered at that a responsible Power like England has postponed this new and terrible arbitrament until she had reached the very boundary where her place in the councils of Europe would have been forever compromised in the eyes of the world. Prolonged indecision would have brought irretrievable disgrace, and whether she acts alone or in alliance with other Powers, England is irrevocably committed to the cause of Denmark at whatever material sacrifice.

CONGRESS—SUMMING UP.

From the Tribune.

The Thirty-eighth Congress, which has just closed its longer session, was an uncommonly green one. We believe not more than half its members ever before held seats in either House. A very considerable proportion of its members are men of quite moderate abilities, about equal to the duties of justices of the peace. Some of them bought their nominations outright; others traded for them; perhaps fifty in all got in because they were really fit for legislators, and the people knew it.

It is a solemn fact that we do not send as able men relatively to Congress as were sent forty to sixty years ago; and our detestable system of primary meetings and regular nominations are the main cause of the falling off, though our wretched practice of confining the choice of each district to residents therein—a practice founded neither in law nor in reason—is partly responsible for it.

Neither Clay, Webster, nor Calhoun could remain in the House eight years under the prevailing system. What district will set the example of calling some able and upright statesman by public requisition to serve it in the next House? We ought to have Edward Everett, Salmon P. Chase, Henry C. Carey, Hamilton Fish, Gerrit Smith, John P. Kennedy, etc. etc., in that House; while our political opponents should likewise send to it Millard Fillmore, C. O'Conor, Judge Woodward, George M. Dallas, etc. etc., if they can.

But we shall never again have a strong Congress until, in selecting candidates, the "shrieks of locality" are wholly disregarded. Why should an eminent Copperhead be excluded from Congress by the fact that he lives in Pittsburg? or a Republican by the mere fact of his residence in old Berks. Do let us have an end of this folly.

The present Congress did some good things very tardily—passing its tax and tariff bills, for example—failed to pass several excellent measures, such as the national bankrupt bill and that which struck a blow at the trials of railroad monopoly—did its best, somewhat reluctantly, to recruit our heroic armies—showed great weakness, if nothing worse, in allowing the whisky speculators to carry off and divide several millions of dollars which honestly belonged and should have been secured to the Treasury—and allowed itself to be sublimely fooled in the repeal of the bill prohibitory of gambling in gold!

The assurance that repealing this bill would reduce the premium on Gold was simply absurd—we trust that premium may be speedily and largely reduced; but this bill will do no more to that end than repealing the ordinary statutes against gambling in general would do towards the solution of that vice. There will always be gambling; laws may limit and impede, but can never wholly abolish it; but he who believes that legalizing the vice would abolish it is even a greater dunce than he who thinks a wellcurawa [illegible]e would utterly extinguish it.

The gold gamblers have cornered Congress almost as completely as the whisky gamblers did, and with not half the profits to vessel members or their convenient friends. In the gold case, the members were really misled; and we are sorry for them.

Let us try to strengthen the House at the approaching elections.

THE "ALABAMA."

From the Tribune.

Captain Raphael Semmes of Dixie will henceforth have ample leisure for those literary pursuits for which his numerous contributions to the British journals evince so rare an aptitude. His latest effort is a bulletin of the defeat and destruction of his lost ship, in which he contrives to insinuate that Captain Winslow sought to drown him and his fugitive crew—an insinuation emphatically refuted by the published log of the *Deerhound*, by which vessel he was rescued from the ocean and saved from capture.

It is hardly possible that Semmes did not see that log, or hear the material fact stated by Mr. Lancaster, his rescuer, so as to *know* that his insinuation was false when he uttered it. He was beaten in fair fight—a fight which he began—and wherein he needed only to be the better seaman and warrior to have achieved success. But burning unarmed merchantmen is a business more congenial to his tastes, and those of his British patrons and crew, than fighting an honest ship-of-war with the Stars and Stripes waving above her and a crew of brave blue-jackets at her guns.

He will of course be toasted and feasted by the enemies of human liberty on either side of the Channel, but he will hardly be able to get to sea with another ship so formidable and so destructive as the *Alabama*. Captain Semmes, like his master, J. D., is near the end of his rope.

Kearsarge, whence our victorious ship is named, is a mountain half a mile high, near the centre of New Hampshire, one of the sentinel outposts of the White [illegible]ills, but not connected with them. The Uncompromising Abolitionists of the Granite State will henceforth regard this noble eminence with a prouder affection, since its name is indissolubly blended with one of the happiest exploits of our navy.

We hope Captain Winslow will find a visit to our harbor within the line of his duty ere long. Our merchants and seafaring men would doubtless like to meet him and his officers at dinner, and might possibly give them one as good as British sympathy proffered to Semmes, but which that crestfallen corsair had no appetite for. And wouldn't the seamen of our port like to have a grasp of the hand from and a festive bout with the crew of the *Kearsarge* one of these days?

Our Navy will not be able to coax another fight out of the Rebel filibusters; but there are a good many blockade-runners still afloat, and picking them up is a profitable business. May it grow and prosper!

GENERAL GRANT'S GRAND ARMY.

From the Ninth Army Corps.

SECOND PROVISIONAL ARTILLERY, P. V., BEFORE PETERSBURG, July 3, 1864.

No account published has done justice to the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Artillery, in the terrific charges made on the 17th of June. The brave BURNSIDE gave the order to storm portions of the enemy's works in front of Petersburg. The regiment was attached to Colonel MARSHALL'S Brigade, General LEDLIE'S Division. Major MARSHALL commanded the regiment, Colonel WILHELM having been previously wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel BARNEY commanded the brigade. Colonel MARSHALL was wounded, and several officers in the brigade killed. Captain JOHN EXTON commanded the first battalion, and Captain JOSEPH H. HOLMAN the second. In carrying the first line of the enemy's works the gallant Major MARSHALL and Captain EXTON were very seriously wounded. The command or the regiment then devolved upon Captain J. H. HOLMAN. In the bayonet charge he carried the colors at the head of his regiment. Upon entering the enemy's works a terrible scene was witnessed; the enemy's dead and dying were piled up four and five deep, shot principally through the head and breast, by our advancing troops.

Our regiment captured some eighty prisoners of the Thirty-fifth North Carolina Regiment, among which were several field and line officers. Captain J. H. HOLMAN, of Philadelphia, turned them over to the gallant General LEDLIE. The prisoners were very anxious to be taken to the rear. They say Richmond will never be taken above ground. We will see about that.

The Rebels never fought with more obstinate desperation. The First Brigade held only a portion of the line; the enemy were still in position on both sides of them, and those that had been driven out were in advance, firing from another line of rifle-pits; A terrible cross fire from both flanks, and a direct fire from the front. This brigade held their ground splendidly. Our brigade and General PRANCE'S charged the works, however, and drove the Rebels from the flanks, the Rebels maintaining their ground. The fight then became one of hand to hand and breast to breast, and crossing of bayonets. The Rebel and brave Union troops were bayonetted on both sides. Northern steel triumphed, and the Rebels fell back, leaving us in possession of their works, together with several hundred prisoners. The ditch inside was filled with their dead and wounded, which gave ample evidence of the terrible struggle. Our loss was severe in killed and wounded, in officers and men.

Our regiment has lost many brave officers, and a large number of men, in this campaign, in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and in front of Petersburg.

Official Acknowledgment.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth, June 21.

We publish below despatches from the President and Secretary of War commendatory of General Burbridge and those under his command for the successful operations against Morgan and his band:—

WASHINGTON, June 14.—To General Burbridge:—Have just received your despatch of action at Cynthiana. Please accept my congratulations and thanks for yourself and command. A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—To General Burbridge:—Please accept for yourself and the officers and soldiers of your gallant command the thanks of this Department for the brave and successful operations of the last six days in Kentucky—achievements of valor, energy, and success that will be regarded with admiration by all loyal people of the United States.

E. M. STANTON.

Five Brothers in the Army.

From the New Haven Journal.

Edward Everett Dayton is the name of a soldier recently in the Knight Hospital in this city, and finally discharged from the service, because too unwell for the field. He belonged to the 19th Regiment Connecticut volunteers, afterwards the Connecticut 2d Artillery. This Dayton was one of five brothers in the service, and two others remain who are liable to draft. Two of the brothers fought side by side at Antietam. One, the youngest of the whole, fell dead in the battle of that bloody day, and was borne off by the other. Two of them had been in the Western army. One of them died at Brashear City, of brain fever; the other, named Levi, has been in ten or twelve battles, was once knocked down by a passing shell, not wounded.

Still another is named Spencer. He is a lawyer, and at the commencement of the war resided at Philippi, Western Virginia. He attended the Wheeling Legislature, and is a devoted Union man, regarded by the Rebels as a spy, hunted and driven off by them. At one time he was reported taken and shot at Richmond as a spy, but he afterwards denied it in a letter, written by his own hand. His wife once succeeded in concealing him from his enemies three days, when he escaped.

The family residence is in Torrington, Litchfield county, in this State. The father's name is Henry Dayton.

Shakespeare a Conspirator.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* indites this amusing squib:—

"By this time the Prefect of Police must be convinced that Shakespeare, whose anniversary he would not have celebrated in Paris, is not lying hid in a back shop in the Rue St. Antoine, or a wine cellar of Berey, or skulking in the purlieus of the Jardin des Plantes, on the Isle St. Louis. No light has been thrown as to his whereabouts in the reports addressed by the lesser agents of police to their immediate superiors, nor by these last to the Commissaries, nor by the Commissaries to the Secretaire-General, nor by this last to the Prefect, for these all ascend in beautiful gradation like the rops to the man, the man to the ox, the ox to the water, the water to the fire, &c. The only thing of a tangible nature that has been produced were fragments of a letter like those found on Greco, and said to be picked up at the doors of the Salle Barthelemy, where the popular lectures were lately given for the benefit of the Poles. They were attributed to Shakespeare, and they excited the alarm of the Prefect—not without reason, when such words as these were found in them:—'The purpose you undertake is dangerous'—'put of this kettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety'—'our plot is as good a plot as was ever laid'—'friends true and constant'—'an excellent plot'—'have I not all their letters to meet me in arms by the 9th of next month (yesterday), and are not some of them set forward already?'—Pugnal rascal—infidel, he will to the King and lay open all our proceedings.' There was something, too, about 'a dish of skimmed milk,' which was interpreted as a most effective allusion to some high functionary in the state. With such conclusive proofs of criminal design, it was no wonder that, as the first important step under the circumstances, commemoration ban nets and pays in honour of so desperate a conspirator were prohibited, and that a strict search should then be made after him in case he was lurking in Paris."

Last of the Pitts.

On Monday, June 13, says an English paper, there died a lady whose life had been so prolonged and whose career had been so much associated with long by-gone events that, though cheerful and active, in the full enjoyment of all her faculties, and with a keen interest in passing events, her existence seemed almost an anachronism. Anne Greenville, only daughter of the first Lord Camelford, and sister and co-heir of that half-mad son of whom we read in the memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope, and who found an appropriate death from the pistol of Capt. Best, born in London in 1772, and married twenty years later to Lord Grenville, died also in London—ninety-two years afterwards—last Monday. We noticed last year her fortuitous meeting with Lord Lyndhurst, in St. George's Hanover Square, upon the occasion of the marriage of Miss Copely. Her last appearance in public was at the Botanic Society's Exhibition, on Saturday last, when she seemed to be in her accustomed health and spirits. She was taken ill the same night, and only survived till Monday. Her large estates are left, in accordance with the wish of her husband, Lord Grenville, who died not less than thirty years ago, to the Hon. George Fortescue, brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl.

—Professor Mayer, of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, says that the common red pottery which is thickly glazed with red lead, is not fit to contain anything that is to be used as food. He states that a citizen of Baltimore county recently lost two children, who were poisoned by eating apple-butter that had been kept in a glazed red milk-pot.

—Prentice thinks Mr. Lincoln is a very lean man to have the disposal of so many fat offices.

AMUSEMENTS.

ART GALLERY.

CENTRAL FAIR.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO KEEP THE

GRAND COLLECTION OF PICTURES

NOW AT

LOGAN SQUARE,

ON EXHIBITION

Until 10 P. M. on Wednesday, July 6,

AT WHICH TIME

IT WILL FINALLY CLOSE.

Admission 25 cents. Catalogues 25 cents.

To VANDERLYN'S ARIADNE, 25 cents extra.

Admittance only at the centre door on Vine street. jy5-3t

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—MONDAY, July 4, 1864.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Preparations for the great spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
which are now being made, will necessitate the
CLOSING OF THE THEATRE
for a short time, as many important changes in the machinery of the stage are to be made; consequently there will be no performance until the great spectacle is produced, which is expected to surpass any previous production of the kind ever witnessed in America. During the close the Theatre will be thoroughly renovated. jy5

ART GALLERY,

LOGAN SQUARE.

AUCTION.

THE AUCTION SALE OF

WORKS OF ART,

DONATED TO THE

SANITARY COMMISSION

AT THE

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR,

Will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, July 5, to be continued on the following evening, at the same hour.

Many Works of rare merit will be offered for sale, among which is a life-size portrait of the Empress Eugenie, by Fognani of Paris, a most successful likeness of this distinguished personage. Also, a Water Color Drawing, by the Princess Mathilde, cousin to Napoleon III, and a beautiful "Agnes Dei," in marble, by the German Sculptor Steinhauser.

The ART GALLERY will be open as usual on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 5 and 6, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., being the close of the Exhibition.

Admittance 25 cents. Entrance at middle door on Vine street. jy5-2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Will transact Business at their

NEW BANKING HOUSE,

CORNER OF

CHESNUT AND FRANKLIN STREETS,

(North side of Chesnut, west of Third.)

ON AND AFTER

Tuesday, the 5th Instant.

MORTON McMICHAEL, JR.,

jy6-6t Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PRESTON COAL and Improvement Company, No. 5 WILLING'S Alley, Philadelphia, June 15, 1864.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Directors of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One half Per Cent., from the net earnings, payable on the 5th day of July next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, instant. Transfer Books close on that day, and open on the 5th day of July. Dividends due stockholders in New York and Boston will be remitted by mail or express when requested.

jy1 fmwjy10 HENRY D. MOORE, Secretary.

THE EXTRA VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., to receive applications, at No. 7 Goldsmiths' Hall, LIBRARY Street, immediately in the rear of the Post Office. Families interested will please call at the above only.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
EDWIN GREBLE,
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
G. W. SIMONS,
PAUL J. FIELD.

jy6-4t

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILway Company, No. 419 WALNUT Street, June 18, 1864.—The second instalment of Five Dollars on each share of the capital stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company, will be due and payable at the office of said Company on and after July 7, 1864. By order of the Board of Directors. jes18-17t W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. ZACHARIE & BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodists, No. 921 CHESNUT Street. Refer to Physicians and Surgeons of the city. jel1-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY COMMISSION, No. 412 WALNUT Street.—Substitutes.—The City Bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid in cases where enrolled citizens of Philadelphia, in advance of the draft, put in three years' substitutes not liable to draft, and proper credit is given upon the quota of the districts.

If citizens not enrolled put in substitutes, the substitute is regarded as a volunteer, and on a proper evidence of his being credited is entitled to the bounty.

The opportunity is thus afforded for citizens to aid the cause, while procuring exemptions for themselves, and assisting the city to fill its quota.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.

The names of persons reported to or from this District will be sealed to or stricken from the lists of enrolment. Copies of the lists are open for general inspection, and civil officers and all citizens are invited to appear and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. Any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the lists if he can show satisfactorily that he is not properly enrolled, on account of *Alienage, Non-residence, Over-age, Permanent Physical Disability.*

A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited. WM. E. LEHMAN,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS. For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furlough, needing

SWORDS,

AND OTHER

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.

SANSOM STREET HALL,

SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. jy4

WANTS.

WANTED.—A MAN TO DRIVE A WAGON about four hours in the morning. Wages $5 per week. Apply at the "Inquirer" Office. 1t*

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS—LARGE NEW York Branch Employment House of capable, civil servants, men, women, girls, &c., for families, hotels, stores, &c., for city and country. Conducted by responsible parties. No. 725 SANSOM Street, near Eighth. Also good situations every day to suit all. jo30-6t*

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

WANTED TO RENT for two or more years, a FURNISHED HOUSE. Address, D. P. O., this office. jy5-4t*

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid country Residence, with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kennett Square, and adjoining elegant mansion of Hayes Taylor. It will be sold at a great sacrifice by creditors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to U. H. PAINTER, or W. H. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUEY, Hamorton, Penna. je6

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M., THOS. M. PLOWMAN No. 307 S. FOURTH Street.

"TIME'S NOBLEST OFFspring is the last."
A NEW SEWING MACHINE.
The WAGENER SEWING MACHINE combines all the advantages of the other first-class machines, and
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS
for simplicity, practicability, and reliability.
These Machines, on account of their cheapness and simplicity, are the most valuable and desirable machines in the market.
Persons are invited to examine this new Sewing Machine, before purchasing.
OFFICE OF "WAGENER SEWING MACHINE,"
jel5-19t NINTH Street,
Under the Continental Hotel.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

sp28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do,
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jel4-3m

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE IN PIANOS.
MEYER'S IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
Acknowledged by the leading artists and indorsed by the Musical Public to be the finest Pianos in America.
The attention of the Musical Public is called to the recent great improvement in these Piano Fortes. By a new method of construction, the greatest possible volume of tone has been obtained, without any of the sweetness and brilliancy for which these Pianos are so celebrated being lost, and which, with an Improved Touch and Action, render them Unequalled.
These Instruments received the PRIZE MEDAL at the World's Fair, held in London, as well as the Highest Awards over all competitors, from the first Fairs and Institutes in this country.
Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, Philadelphia.

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my19-3m

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S
DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Will color more water than four times the same quantity of ordinary Indigo.
The new Label does not require a stamp.
It is Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
It is retailed at the same price as the Imitations and Inferior Articles. je15-1m

PAINTING! PAINTING!!
No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Philadelphia.
FAHY & BROTHER,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap15 tf

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, Constitution, and Talent, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, Self-Improvement, Management, and Training of CHILDREN, Social Adaptation, &c., day and evening, by JOHN L. CAPEN,
Phrenologist and Bookseller,
ap13-3m No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, June 28, 1864.
Inventors and Manufacturers of ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their Models to a Board of Medical Officers, constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's Office, No. 466 BROOME street, in this city, on or before the eleventh day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models.
(Signed, by order) B. A. CLEMENTS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.,
je29-4t Recorder of Board.

BEDDING EMPORIUM,
No. 2 S. SEVENTH Street.
MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
of Hair, Palm, Excelsior, and Husk.
FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS,
WOOD AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
SPRING BEDS AND COTS.
N. B.—Repairing and renovating attended to with care and despatch. No. 2 S. SEVENTH Street. je8-2m

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, for Soldiers.
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 312 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada. je20-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soups, &c
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street,
jel8 1y JOSHUA S. COUSTY.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstette' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN B. HAMMITT,
mh11-tf Kensington Screw Dock,
Delaware avenue, above Laurel Street.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. jel-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and OASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. je8-1m

SANITARY FAIR.
CHEAPEST
SUMMER HATS
IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
No. 40 N. SIXTH Street.
je7-1m

FINANCIAL.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 53 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe8-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
ja27-1y No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe6-tf

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.
Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe1-wfm tf

SEVENTH
NATIONAL BANK,
No. 216 MARKET STREET,
(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)
Capital $125,000.
To be Increased to $500,000.
DIRECTORS.
HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 331 Reed street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 125 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 902 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 126 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 500 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 50 and 52 S. Delaware Avenue.
This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.
Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. je30-1m

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in legal currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Culbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

GEORGE W. & T. VOIGT'S GLASS WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 321 and 323 BRANCH Street.
Glassware for Hotels and Restaurants, Confectioners, Perfumers, and Druggists.
Also, the largest assortment of
GLASS SHADES
for Wax Fruit, Fernaries, Clocks, &c. Potichomania Vases and Card Receivers. je7-1m

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
Supplementary to an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to Locate Steam Fire Engines."
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the location of the Independence Engine Company, fronting Garden street, east of Twenty-fourth street, be and the same is hereby approved as a suitable position for a steam fire engine.
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
WILLIAM F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

OFFICE OF THE CLERKS OF COUNCILS, PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.

This is to certify that the above ordinance was returned by his Honor the Mayor, to the Common Council on the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1864, without his approval; and said ordinance having been reconsidered by said Council, was passed on the ninth day of June, 1864, agreeably to the seventh section of the act of Assembly, approved February 2, 1854, entitled "A further supplement to an act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia," by the following vote—yeas, 22; nays, 8.

And the said ordinance, together with the objections of his Honor, the Mayor, having been sent to the Select Council for their consideration, was passed by that body on the thirtieth day of June, 1864, agreeably to the said seventh section of said act of Assembly, by the following vote—yeas, 14; nays, 6.

Wherefore, the said ordinance having been passed agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, is now a law in full force and virtue.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.
BENJAMIN H. HARRIS,
Clerk of Select Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To make a further appropriation for the Relief of Families of Volunteers.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of Three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars is hereby appropriated for the relief of families of Volunteers; said sum to be expended under the direction of the Commission appointed under Ordinance of April 22, 1861; the warrants therefor shall be drawn by the Mayor; and said sum is hereby authorized to be reimbursed to the treasury from the proceeds of any loan to be hereafter authorized under an Ordinance to authorize an additional loan to meet the expenses incident to the defense of the city, and for other purposes.
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JA

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For The Evening Telegraph.

THE FAIR ANGELS.

June 7th—27th, A. D. 1864.

Hail, Union bands! Woe, Rebel chiefs! bright throngs
Of ministering spirits our war-strewn path
Are lighting up, till God, restraining wrath,
A more than Red Sea triumph with its songs
Shall bid engulf a tyranny that wrongs
Each bondman sorely, but each free lord mere!
Fair sisters, Miriam-like, Columbia o'er,
Ye bring what first, each brother's life prolongs,
Till guided on by Freedom's pillowed fire,
Apa-t the gulf where Pharaoh's demons stip,
Ye hail, with banners high and anthems higher,
Enfranchised men whom God and right inspire.
Kind angels, lift our stricken heroes up,
The Lord shall brim with their's your nectar cup!

D. W.

CURIOSITIES OF ENGLISH PEERAGE.

Three centuries and a half ago the ancestors of many of our peers were what would be called obscure country gentlemen, of the untitled aristocracy. Of our present peers there are but seventy-five whose ancestors were land-holders at the period just named. The rest are mere mushrooms compared with county squires, whose ancestors held land at the same period. It is found that the Scottish peerage will stand this test better than the English. We can think of only two titled Scottish families whose ancestors did not possess land at the beginning of the sixteenth century—Primrose and Hope. The present head of the former family, the Earl of Rosebery, descends from James Primrose, the printer, who in 1616 had license to print the tract, "God and the King," for twenty-eight years, in English or Latin, abroad or at home.

We have spoken of "mushrooms;" and it is manifest that if peers only reckoned their nobility from the date of their patents, they would be of the mushroom quality. But the newest peer may have a very old pedigree, and after being on the list of noble English gentry, may attain as a peer to a higher rank in that nobility, and enjoy privileges which were previously beyond his reach. So, when a proud old squire declines to be made a modern peer, his pride blinds him to the truth that the new title would not at all affect his being an ancient gentleman.

At the close of the last century there were 9548 families in England entitled to bear arms. To the founders of those families the sovereign had at some time granted this privilege, and such a grant ennobled the recipient and his successors. It mattered nothing whether there was a title or handle to the name or not. The owner held land and wore coat-armor, as the shield of his arms was called; and therewith "John Hampden, twenty-fourth hereditary Lord of Great Hampden," the squire being Lord of the Manor, was as good a nobleman as Buckingham—better, if it be true that Buckingham's mother, Mary Beaumont, had been a menial servant. In old times, at least, a man was not noble who could not prove his sixteen quarters' nobility contained in his family on both sides, from the time of his great-great-grandmothers. Under the later Bourbons, whose subjects assumed titles with the alacrity of "the most noble Count Bassett," no one was permitted to take part in the royal hunts whose nobility did not date from before the year 1400. In France, too, which assumed to be the most polite of nations, a descent through a female branch lessened the honor of those so descended; but in England all the most ancient baronies descend through females without deterioration or disparagement. Even if the wife be of the humblest condition, she ranks with her husband.

Roger de Clifford so loved his meanly born mistress, Gillian, that he would wed with no other woman. The Yelverton who married his cook did little or no harm to the blood of Avonmore. The lady Juliana Talbot, who married Bryan, the strolling actor, and lady Fox Strangeways, wedded with O'Brien, of Drury Lane Theatre, did neither harm nor honor to the families into which they married. Lord Mansell's son married the daughter of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who had been a shoemaker, without tainting his father's blood. There was a Dowager Countess of Winchelsea who married a wine-merchant, by which there was less harm done than might have been by the marriage of the Marchioness of Antrim, in her own right, with Mr. Phelps, a chorus-singer, which marriage, however, was without issue.

The peerage, however, has suffered in other ways, its members having contributed a very large number to the untender hands of the executioner. Since the Conqueror's days some four-score temporal and spiritual lords have tasted the bitter quality of that grim official. The list opens with Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, Huntingdon, and Northampton, who was beheaded by order of King William, his wife's uncle, in 1075. The gloomy record closes with Lawrence Shirley, Earl Ferrers, who was hanged for murder in 1760. Almost midway between the Saxon earl politically beheaded by his Norman uncle, and the half-mad and entirely bad earl who went to Tyburn in his wedding suit, stands the first prince of the blood who stepped on the scaffold doomed legally to death, in the person of Thomas Plantagenet, grandson of Henry III, and Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, of whom the common people made a saint. So revered was the memory of this troublesome and turbulent prince, that at one time Thomas of Lancaster threatened to supersede Thomas a'Becket.

Very few, indeed, are the cases in which peers have been rightly executed for any but political offenses, such as high treason, whereby they were made traitors because of their lack of success. Two or three have suffered for crimes of unutterable enormity; but in the very worst of these cases there is room for suspicion that the witnesses were of a class ready to prove too much. The spiritual peers have for the most part, suffered enforced death, when called upon, with great dignity. Human sympathy is always with them. We know of no exception, save in the instance of an unworthy member of the Irish prelacy, who was, however, a Somersetshire gentleman, Atherton, Bishop of Waterford. He was hanged at Dublin, in 1641, to the great satisfaction of every honest and pure-minded man.

If the law was sometimes rigorously interpreted against noble offenders, its enactments were as carefully applied for the protection of the good fame of the well-deserving. These enactments still exist. According to their declaration, a man may say of a commoner what would be *scandalum magnatum* when spoken, even truly, of a peer. So Dr. Hughes discovered when he said of my Lord Townshend:—"He is an unworthy man, and sets against law and reason," and found, to his cost, that the words were actionable, as being used against a peer. The recent Libel act of Queen Victoria, however, has probably taken the sting out of the once terrible writ of *Scandalum Magnatum*.

It was not merely by the block or attainder that peers and peerages in the old times ceased to exist. In those early days a titled nobleman often grew weary of his dignity, and, yielding it to his heirs, withdrew to a monastery. The instances are not few of peers flying from their estates, stripping themselves of their dignities, and immuring themselves in some isolated retreat, because they were stricken with leprosy. We may notice as a cumulative sample, the instance of Baron Brian Fitzcount, whose two sons, becoming incurable lepers, Brian and his wife Maude, after providing for the care of the two luckless heirs, shut themselves up in religious houses, and heard unmoved that the king, Henry I, had seized their lands, as if lepers were, as dead men, incapable of inheritance of title or estate.

Surrenders of title were, otherwise, not unfrequent. We could enumerate at least a dozen peers who were thus "degraded" because of their poverty. One of the Beauforts, in Henry IV's reign, descended from the rank of Marquis of Dorset to that of Earl of Somerset. Indigence in a peer was probably supposed to render him dangerous to the Government, and it was undoubtedly an ancient rule of the civilians that nobility was annulled by poverty. But the rule could not hold, thus interpreted; poverty did not annul nobility—it only suppressed the title. Every cadet of a noble house, though he be a gravedigger, is as noble as the titled head of that house; but in old times if a grave-digger could have proved himself to be the rightful heir to a peerage, the law would have recognised his nobility, but neither law nor custom nor king would have hailed him by his title.

In one respect, extreme periods afforded similar illustrations. In by-gone ages disappointed hopes drove more than one peer from state and power into the deepest seclusion. In our own days there exists an Irish earl and an English baron, who could not indeed resign his title, but who made surrender to his son of all the privileges and enjoyments he derived from it. This earl resided in the most lovely spot in all Ireland, enjoying the paradise of water, wood, and mountain, with a wife who was to him dearer than the paradise they both loved. But death suddenly took her from his side, and the stricken lord, condemning never again to look out upon the scene on which she could gaze no more in company with him, withdrew from the world to the refuge of a "religious house," to live upon sweet, sad memories and heavenly aspirations.

Never was such devastation made in the ranks of our nobility, titled and untitled, as during the English Thirty Years' War of the White and Red Roses. In the thirteen battles fought between York and Lancaster, from that of St. Albans, in 1455, to that on Redmore Down, near Bosworth, in 1485, in nine of which struggles the Yorkists were the victors, yet they ultimately lost the great prize at Bosworth, there perished in fight, by murder, or under the axe, two kings, four princes, ten dukes, two marquises, one-and-twenty earls, two viscounts, and seven-and-twenty barons. To these may be added one lord-prior, one judge, one hundred and thirty nine knights, all noble; four hundred and forty-one squires, the eldest sons of knights; and a body of gentlemen or untitled nobility, of coat-armor and ancestry, the number of whom is variously stated, but which number being incorporated with the death-roll of private soldiers, swelled the great total to nearly eighty-six thousand men. Such was the cost to the country of that country's best blood, shed in a quarrel which, after all, ended in a wedding by way of compromise.

By death and by attainder the ranks of the peerage were thus diminished; they do not seem to have been rapidly replenished. In the reign of Elizabeth, in the year 1572, the order of dukes was totally extinct; and we learn from one of Ben Jonson's plays, that in James I's time it was a

"Received heresy
That England bears no dukes."

The title was distasteful to divers nobles, who held it ominous, on the ground that so many who had borne it had lost their heads. King James, however, revived the ducal order in 1623, by advancing George Villiers to the rank of the Duke of Buckingham.

The omen was fulfilled in this case. Of the three Staffords who had been Dukes of Buckingham before him, Humphrey was slain, and Henry and Edward were beheaded. And then this George Villiers was assassinated, and his son died a beggar and childless. In the Sheffields this dukedom passed but from one father to one son. That son died a miner, and him and his house Pope celebrated in the Epitaph on the last of the Sheffields:—

"A race for courage famed, and art
Ends in the nobler merit of the heart:
And, ghosts or sages long to Britain given,
Pays the last tribute, lo! a saint to heaven."

Young Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, at least died in his bed. Other lines ended in other ways. Although peers be titled gentlemen, who enjoy such privileges as freedom from arrest in civil suits, and the right to wear their hats, if they choose to be rude, in Courts of Justice, and although they have the exercise of various judicial functions, the grandeur of the position has oft times suffered much abatement. There was formerly in titled life as much peril as grandeur. Take, for instance, the eighteen Earls of Northumberland. The first three were slain; the fourth, Cospatrick, from whom the Dundases are descended, died in exile; the fifth was beheaded; the sixth, who was also Bishop of Durham (Walcher), was murdered; the seventh (the Norman Alberick), was deprived and pronounced "unfit for the dignity;" the eighth died a prisoner for treason; the ninth and tenth hardly come into the account, for they were Henry and Malcom, princes of Scotland, who were a sort of honorary Earls of Northumberland; the eleventh earl was the old Bishop Fudsey, of Durham, who bought the earldom for £11,000, but was subsequently deprived of it and thrown into prison. Then came the Percys. The first earl of that house, he the twelfth in succession, after the death of his son, Hotspur, at Shrewsbury, was himself slain in battle; the thirteenth earl fell at St. Albans, the fourteenth at Towson, the fifteenth at Barnet, the sixteenth was murdered, the seventeenth was the first to die a natural death, and the eighteenth left no children. He, indeed, left a brother; but Sir Thomas Percy was attainted, and his honors became extinct.

The son of Sir Thomas was restored in blood and title after Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was beheaded; but the restored earl was himself beheaded in 1572. It was his nephew, Earl Henry, the husband of Dorothy, one of the sisters of Essex, who suffered fifteen years' imprisonment in the Tower, and was mulcted in a fine of £20,000, not so much because he failed to prove that he was not concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, but because the Percy who was actively engaged in it was his kinsman and servant. He was the last Earl of his line who suffered personal constraint; and in his grandson, Josceline Percy, the male line became extinct in 1670.

We could cite the lines of other noble houses the honors of which have had as much gloom as glory, more peril than comfort, about them. We will rather complete the sketch of the Percy family by stating that the earl Josceline's sole child and heiress, Elizabeth, married the "proud Duke of Somerset," in which title their son, Algernon Seymour, succeeded them, with that of Earl of Northumberland added thereto. This Algernon Seymour, like Josceline Percy, had but one child, Elizabeth, sole heiress now of the Somerset and Northumberland property. This Elizabeth once expressed her surprise at a lady having refused an offer of marriage made to her by the handsome bar met Sir Hugh Smithson, whose father is described by some writers as a London apothecary, but whose family landed gentry in the north, from the time of the Conquest, was as noble as that of the Percys, and only inferior to it in the fact that the hereditary title of the one was higher in the scale of precedence than the other. Sir Hugh married the Percy heiress, and was subsequently created Duke of Northumberland in 1766. In the well-nigh hundred years that have since elapsed, there have been four dukes—Sir Hugh, his son, and two grandsons. In the latter, as in the earlier days, these Northumbrian nobles have had to risk their lives in battle; the present duke was in Lord Exmouth's expedition to Algiers, and his father distinguished himself in America.

The latter, too, came into collision with the Government of his day, as his remote predecessors had often done; but in his case with less calamitous issue. George III had promised him the Governorship of Tynemouth; but the king broke his royal word. When he was, subsequently, asked to go out to America as Commissioner, with a promise of the Garter on his return, he peremptorily refused; and when asked for the grounds of his refusal, he as promptly answered—his experience of what court promises were!

It has been remarked that the cadets of noble families, however low they may have fallen, lose nothing of their nobility, and may be the true representatives of a line whose elder branches are extinct. If this rule be exactly as we have stated, Percy, the Irish trunk-maker, who claimed to be the heir of Josceline Percy, to the detriment of the great heiress Elizabeth, may have had no grounds for his claim as next heir, and yet may have been a cadet of the family. In the last century, the old noble Scottish line of Ormiston had a cadet of the house, and probably a representative of the lords of the land near Montrose, in the person of Ormiston, the Edinburgh hangman.

To return to England; let us observe, that in an essentially hereditary peerage peerages for life are undoubtedly an anomaly. The grant which made Sir James Parke, Baron Wensleydale for the term of his natural life, was so questioned in the Upper House, that the Crown yielded to the pressure, and the title was regranted to him and his heirs. In the earlier case of Chief Justice Gifford, a life peerage was proposed, but declined; and the learned lord ultimately obtained his baronial coronet with the usual stipulations. He is distinguished as being the only English peer who was at the same time Master of the Rolls. In King James I.'s time, however, there was a Scottish peer, Lord Bruce, who held the same office.

It must be remembered, nevertheless, that precedents for authorizing creations of life peerages exist. Henry VI created Richard Beauchamp (Earl of Warwick) Earl of Albemarle for life. At his death his son Henry succeeded him in the earldsip of Warwick, and he was subsequently the sole Duke of Warwick (with precedence next to Norfolk and before Buckingham) on the roll of the peerage; but the title of Albemarle expired at Richard Beauchamp's death in 1439, nor was it heard of again till 1660, when George Monck was created Baron Monck of Potheridge (his birthplace), and Beauchamp Earl of Torrington and Duke of Albemarle.

The only other instance we can recall to mind of a peerage granted for life was in 1377, when Guiscard d'Angle, of Poiton, was created Earl of Huntingdon *tota via sua durante*, and again in 1416, when Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, was created Duke of Exeter for life. On the other hand, the creation of peeresses for life has been exceedingly common. We need but only cite the Baroness Bellasyze, the Countess of Buckingham, the Countess of Chesterfield, and the Duchess of Cleveland; the Duchess of Dudley, the Countess of Guildford, the Duchess of Portsmouth, the Countess Rivers, the Baroness Sandys, the Countess Shepney, and the Countess Stafford, as the most familiar samples. Perhaps the most curious title ever conferred on a lady was that of Baroness in her own right, which was conferred in 1626, on Mistress (who then became Lady) Boiles. This dame lies buried at Ledsham.

Misalliances by way of marriage have not been recently visited in England as on the continent. Even in the celebrated case of Winifred, the dairy-maid, it will be remembered that the great Bacon, of the fact of her marriage allows that if she made Sophia Cecil the blood of the Bickerstaffs, she very much improved their constitutions. There was no such concession made in Germany in a similar and actual case. In 1436, Agnes Bernauerinn, a peasant girl, was married by Duke Albert the Pious. The bridegroom's father, Duke Ernest of Bavaria, could not forbid the banns, but he very readily murdered the bride. She was flung from the bridge of Straubing into the Danube, by his order. The poor young beauty, who had unwillingly become a duchess, rose to the surface and struck out for the shore, screaming for help; but there was none to help her. The ducal executioner was there, but only to satisfy his master's pride and thirst for vengeance. As she neared the bank he passed his long pole through her luxuriant hair, forced her under the water by it, and held her there till she was drowned.

One of the most curious errors with which we are acquainted is that in the last volume of the "Archæologia" in which it is said that this poor Duchess Agnes was drowned by order of her own instead of her husband's father. The latter was the murderer by the hands of his own hangman. Perhaps the hangman was made a Freiherr for his manly work. In our own country an idea has always prevailed that an executioner who beheaded a State criminal for high treason became by the fact an esquire. The mistake arose from Brooke, York Herald, having made out a coat-of-arms for "Gregory Brandon, gentleman," the hangman of Charles I's days. York palmed the arms on Garter, who negligently confirmed them; but both heralds were imprisoned—one for the hoax, and the other for not finding it out. The hoax gave rise to the old popular error.

In old days in this our England, all noblemen, by whatever title they were known, were barons. The "Council de Baronage," included peers of every dignity. In the reign of Henry III, an Act of Parliament decreed that no nobleman could sit in Parliament without a writ of summons. Nor was a new peer considered actually possessed of his dignity till he had undergone the right of investiture. On this point Sir Bernard Burke has fallen into a singular error for a king of arms to make. "In olden time," he says, "it was deemed necessary to invest with robes the newly created baron in open Parliament, and so lately as the era of King James I, that monarch in person solemnly inducted the barons created by patent, in the fifteenth year of his reign, by enrobing each peer in scarlet, with a hood furred with minever; but in the same year it was determined to discontinue those ceremonies as needless, the legal advisers of the crown having declared that the delivery of the letters patent constituted a sufficient creation." Nevertheless, it is certain that investiture was in practice as late as the reign of Charles II. "In the Banqueting House," writes Pepys (20th of April, 1661), "saw the king create my lord chancellor and several other earls, and Mr. Crewe and several others barons, the first being led up by heralds and five old earls to the king, and there the patent is read, and the king puts on his vest and sword and coronet, and gives him the patent, and then he kisses the king's hand, and rises and stands covered before the king. And the same for each baron, only he is led up by three old barons, and they are girt with swords before they go to the king." Coronets were not worn by barons previous to this reign. Charles conferred this honor, as Elizabeth had done, on viscounts. As connected with this matter, we may observe that a peer's robes cost about £1000; but just previous to George IV's coronation, Mr. Wyatt offered to supply them for that occasion at £220, and to take them back at £80, which left ample profit for their use.

On the subject of creation of peers, we will here mention the exceedingly pretty custom which was once in force in France. In the time of the old Parliament, a duke and peer on his nomination, and even if he were a prince of the blood, was obliged, in the spring next after his nomination, to present a tribute of roses to the Parliament. This was called the "Ceremony of the Roses." The new duke, moreover, was accustomed to decorate the hall in which the Parliament sat, and every adjacent chamber, with a profusion of flowers and foliage. Previous to his introduction, he gave a magnificent breakfast. On his introduction, pages preceded him bearing a large silver basin with roses and violets, which were presented to the president. The pretty ceremony could not be avoided. In June, 1541, the parliament decreed that Louis des Bourbon Montpensier, created duke and peer in February, 1538, and Francois de Cleves, created, 'Duc de Nevors' in January of the same year, should present the flowery tribute, and that Louis de Bourbon, though the last in date of creation, should bring his roses and violets first.

—The Paterson (N. J.) works will have contributed fifty locomotives to the Government by the first week of July. They are for Tennessee and Georgia railroads.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of

$250,000

CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand, amount to OVER

$800,000.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1863 OVER

$200,000.

LOSSES DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO OVER

$62,000.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus adding the insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force December 31, 1863, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thompson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Charles F. Hoffman,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
Samuel Work,	

ALEX. WHILLDIN, PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL WORK, VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN S. WILSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

FIRE INSURANCE.—THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 150 S. FOURTH STREET.

CASH CAPITAL $100,000.

This Company is prepared to insure against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanent or for a LIMITED time, and on MERCHANDISE generally.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Chas. A. Doy,	Henry S. McComb,
Wm. D. Lewis,	Leonard Cobb,
Chas. P. Morton,	Chas. P. Bayard,
Wm. N. Seedlas,	J. Hilborn Jones,
John D. Taylor,	John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.

THOMAS NELSON, Secretary. jel1-1m

GUM-ELASTIC CRUTCHES.

GUM ELASTIC CRUTCHES!—These Crutches have a Gum Tube across the top, making a soft and elastic support to the arm, and enabling the wearer to walk with more comfort than can be derived from any other crutch. The tops are so made as to be applied to any crutch. Patented October 1862.

J. HARTMAN,
ap19-3m No. 117 S. SECOND Street, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North SIXTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Suspenders, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c. my25-1y

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. SPEDLER, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. je10-2m

NEW COMPANIES FORMING CAN BE supplied with CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, TRANSFER BOOKS, STOCK LEDGERS, CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, And every variety of Account Books and Stationery, on reasonable terms, at WILLIAM MANN'S, Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 45 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. ap22-3m

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c., Will find it to their interest to order from the undersigned. BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, AND STATIONERY, All kinds for Business, Professional, and Private use. For sale at moderate prices by WILLIAM MANN, Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 45 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

DR. W. B. ERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the Great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fever Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $1 per bottle, or three bottles for $2.50.

Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fever Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with all the cheap quack injections.

CHEROKEE PILLS! SUGAR COATED. FEMALE REGULATOR, HEALTH PRESERVER, CERTAIN CURE FOR HEADACHE. For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Occurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularities peculiar to each sex.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Dizziness, Failure on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Pallaria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularities, they remove the cause and with it all the effects that spring from it.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free, to any one asking the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

OR,

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

A few bottles cure Hysterics in females.

One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restore the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restore the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental powers.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victims of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a single organ, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express, on receipt of money, to any address.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly answered, and discreetly answered.

Full directions accompany each box.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

To CHEROKEE MEDICINES are only to all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—imposing on the Face Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free, to any one asking the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

Prices, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly answered, and discreetly answered.

Full directions accompany each box.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the diseases arising from self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

CHEROKEE PILLS! SUGAR COATED. FEMALE REGULATOR, HEALTH PRESERVER, CERTAIN CURE FOR HEADACHE. For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Occurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularities peculiar to each sex.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Dizziness, Failure on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Pallaria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularities, they remove the cause and with it all the effects that spring from it.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

OR,

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

A few bottles cure Hysterics in females.

One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restore the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restore the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental powers.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victims of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a single organ, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express, on receipt of money, to any address.

Sold by all druggists everywhere